PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE
To purchase [illegible] Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

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VOL. IX NO. 57 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
7 th May	MANDALA	8 246
14th ,,	VAL. PERA	15,925
14th ,,	SOMALI †	6 794
21st ,,	MOOLTAN*	16,890
2 th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
	SARDINIA	6,580
4th June	ANGOLA*	8,056
11th ,,	WA*	10,911
18th ,,		6470 3
25th ,,		8,880
2 d July	KAR AR	8,933
9th ,,	KARMALA*	16,115
16th ,,	NARKAMDA	7,923
23rd ,,	NYANZA	10,890
30th ,,	MOREA	

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th. June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

15th. May 20th. ,,	Dunera Narkunda	Remarks Straits & China Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
4th May	BANDRA	Persian Gulf.
4th ,,	TABORA	E. & S. Africa
5th ,,	PURNEA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	Y. Ishikawa	24th April	8th May
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	11th ,,
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	12th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	13th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	12th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd ,,	28th ,,
Gunaes Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	5th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5329	20th ,,	3rd ,,
* Buyo Maru	K. Chiba	5450	27th ,,	6th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	12th May	24th ,,
† Nagato Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th ,,	20th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Oba	6995	22nd ,,	4th July.

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

T. E. TECKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Re. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East
Allahabad	Khandesh)
Alleppy	Jalpaiguri
Amraoti	Karachi
Bangalore	Lahore
Bellary	Lucknow
Benares	Madras (Mount Road)
Bezwada	Madura
Bimlipatam	Mangalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst	Nagpore
Road)	Narayangange
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison	Patna
Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park Street)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajahmundry
Cawnpore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rangoon
Chittagong	Salem
Cocanada (Outstation	Secunderabad
Narsapur)	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Cochin	Simla
Coimbatore	Sholapur
Colombo	Sukkur
Dacca	Surat
Delhi	Tellicherry
Erode	Trichinopoly
Guntur	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchased and Sales effected. Interest and dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 284.
Horaby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balanse from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. L. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Maolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAM & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.
Brightness! Permanency!
Non-corrosiveness!
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT,

THE OLD SAILORS HOME.
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Patakwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 9017

NOTICE.

THREE GOVERNMENT VACANT PLOTS, measuring 434, 345 and 317 square yards respectively, situated at the junction of Elphinstone Road and DeLisle Road, will be let on a monthly tenancy by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th May, 1921, at 12 noon, in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House. Plan and conditions can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Old Town Custom House,
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.
TA C9296

SALE OF FISH OIL.

1,360 GALLONS FISH OIL ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 16th May, 1921, quoting rate per gallon and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.

3. The oil can be inspected in "E" Section, Grain Depot, Mazgaon.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

6. The offers will hold good for one month.

J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Assistant Director of S. and T., (Embn.)
Bombay.

Alexandra Docks,
Bombay, 4th, May, 1921.
T A C 3310

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of May, 1921, at 5 p.m. when the sub-joined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 5th day of May, 1921, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs 100 each) to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share."

Dated this 7th day of May, 1921.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
9321

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—

Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—

(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamers, Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Coy.'s Works at Kulti. Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time before-hand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R. Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written I and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Febuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—

(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9251

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., have started MARINE Insurance Business and are accepting insurances at Tariff Rates.

M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
25-29, Church Gate Street,
Bombay.
C9260

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will re-open and new classes will be formed on Monday, the 20th June, 1921.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis, (e) textile and tinctorial chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 1st, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1921, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition—A short essay.
(b) Drawing copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic—As at matric.
(d) Algebra—As at matric.
(e) Natural science (Chemistry)—As at matric.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering—30.
(2) Electrical Engineering—30.
(3) Textile Manufacture—30.
(4) Technical Chemistry—20
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing—20.

A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for the registration on names, in each case, for the Entrance examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
C9239

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE RIDE between Chowpatty and Marine Lines overbridge will be CLOSED to the public from 9th May, 1921, on account of work in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Ll. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer, Reclamation,
Development Directorate.
9263

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

CRAFT FOR SALE.

Motor Boats "Campbell" & "Bomoco"
Motor Boat Hulls Nos. B. 1 & B. 4
Motor Lighter No. 10
Hospital Motor Vessels Nos 5 and 6.
One 19' Anchor Boat
One Water-Barge
Tug "Nashona"
Tug "Rebel".

The above vessels which are surplus to Government requirements, are for sale and the undersigned, on behalf of the Commissioner for Disposals India will receive offers for the vessels as they lie in Bombay Harbour. Letters authorising inspection can be obtained from

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
C9228

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re. W. WOLF & SONS & SOLOMON BROTHERS. (In Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to the Notice, dated the 28th January, 1921, the undersigned were appointed to conduct the Liquidation of the above Hostile Firms on behalf of the Liquidator of Hostile Concerns, Bombay. Claimants of the above Firms who have not yet submitted their Claims, with proofs in support of such Claims are required to do so on or before the 15th instant, failing which, their Claims will be excluded from the Liquidation.

For and on behalf of the Liquidator of Hostile Firms,
S. B. BILLIMORIA & COMPANY.
5th May, 1921. C9270

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd ORINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building Hornby Road Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Account for six months ending 30th September 1920
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of dividend on Preferance Shares.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May to 23rd May 1921, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JAMNADAS NURSEY & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1921. E 195

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATENSEY TEJU SHAH, GANPAT SARANG, CHANNA HADOO and TEJSEY PANCHARIA, all of Bandra Bania Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Dr. CHANDULAL DALSUKHRAM GANDHI.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Ash Lane, within 14 days from the date of the receipt hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and well in the said plot, situate lying and being at Kandivli Road, Taluka South Salsette in the Bombay Subarban District Thana, admeasurement 3200 sq. yds. or thereabout and bearing Sur. Nos as follows:—The whole land is divided into six parts and four out of them are hereby agreed to be sold to the said Purchaser marked as A,B,C, and D.

Survey No.	Pot. No.	Assessment.
11	1	7-0-0
11	2	8-0-0
Falni No. 1		0-2-0

and bounded as follows:— that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the said Vendors on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors and by the Government Forest on or towards the North by Government Nala and on or towards the South by Kandivli Public Road.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1921.

N. C. PALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS AND SHELL PETROL DEALERS.

THE PRICE of "SHELL" Petrol in Bombay will be increased to Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon as from MONDAY, the 9th instant.
C 9299

NOTICE.

MR. A. W. CAMPBELL, having left our employ the Powers of Attorney granted to him are hereby withdrawn from this date.

For The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd.,
and
For The New Berar Co., Ltd.,
K. H. MCCORMACK.
Managing Director.
1st May 1921. C 9207

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Important to Dealers in Fancy Articles and Presentation Articles and Cutlery and Leather Goods and Stationery and also to Private Users.

AUCTION SALE of a Rare and Unique Large Collection of Fancy and Presentation Articles belonging to the late Maharajah Sahib of Bhavnagar.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 9th inst. and subsequent days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the ground floor of the Waterloo Mansions, opposite the Museum, Fort (where the same has been arranged for Auction Sale) the rare and unique large collection of fancy and presentation articles consisting of Real Jade and fancy worked hand sticks, real Jade cups and saucers, old China flower pots and the old China ware, leather attache cases, hat cases, collar boxes, jewellery cases, fitting hand bags, dressing cases, leather dog collars, cigarette cases, steel dog chains, genuine ivory alluminium, wooden brass and steel bird cages, a large lot of brand new brushes, genuine ivory paper knives, dice, cigar cases, etc., very high class stationery inkstands, call bells, blotting pads, writing cases, stylographic pens, real Venetian glass scent and lavendar bottles, pearl table cloths, mother of pearl handled knives, forks, water jugs, tea sets, neck chains, spoons and sticks and chess boxes, etc., Sheffield electroplated ware, such as dishes, tea sets, butter pots, egg pots, etc., rolled gold watch chains, bangles, collar pins, muff chains, bracelets, lockets, etc., a large lot of playing cards, compass boxes, gramophones, phonographs, gramophone records, horns, etc., etc.

In lots to suit all purchasers including private users and the trade.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and goods to be taken delivery of on the fall of the hammar.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 20, QUEEN'S ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 20, Queen's Road, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, fan and moon matter spring cushioned drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, artistic hall cabinets, Milner's safes, revolving roll top office tables, Indian hand-carved tables and teapoys, full compass solid mahogany iron framed semi-grand cottage piano, rich Persian carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and Oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron and wooden double and single beds, rich plated-ware, English glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of Col. Anderson, A.D.M.S., Bombay District.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view five days before the sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
30, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES CROSS REEL COTTON GREY YARN.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 10th day of May 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Hanooman Temple on Tambakanta, Paydhoni, by order of the officer concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harichand and Co.:—

Out of 94 bales arrived per s. s. "Kanagawa Maru":—
19 bales 42/2 Cross Reel Cotton Grey Yarn (Rangyo) blue fish brand.

Terms:—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE of about 6,000—7,000 Full Pressed Bales Boras and Heaps of Loose Cotton and Cotton Waste, and about 2,000 Cwt. Iron Straps and a Lot of Cantan, Damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Sivry Jackeria Bunder Road, next to the Jubilee Mills in the open plot of Port Trust on account and at the risk of the following Insurance Co.'s. The following goods damaged by fire and water on the 3rd day of March, 1921, in convenient lots suitable to the purchasers.

One lot about 6,000—7,000 full pressed bales boras and heaps of loose cotton and cotton waste, and about 2,000 cwts. Iron straps and a lot of Cantan.

On account and at the risk of the following Insurance Companies:—

The Western Australian Insurance Co., Ltd.
London and Scottish Alliance National Benefit, Alpha General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Dhurandhar Bros.
Employers Liability.
Insurance Office of Australia.
Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the Government Surplus Stores consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of woollen Piece-goods Rugs Shawls Tweeds, Suitings, Putties, Woollen, Yarn, Blanketing, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, in the compound of the Bombay Woollen Mills on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned goods salved from the fire that has occured in the Mills.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Company and in accordance with the Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, the following booked consignments and unclaimed bags of grain, etc., as also booked and unbooked articles lying unclaimed on FRIDAY, the 13th May, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

225 bags Salt booked from Khewra to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 4, R R No. 9959 of 4-11-20, consigned by R C to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

225 bags Salt booked from Khewra to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 5, R R No. 9960 of 4-11-20, consigned by R C to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

15 bundles tarpaulin booked from Navsari to Carnac Bridge, Inv. No. 117, R R No. 34594 of 13-7-20 consigned by Premchand N. to Javerchand T.

Unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, linseed, gram, toor, gram dall, kooksi, dry leaves, C P goods, hides, wooden casks, harda, gunny bags, iron sheets, white stones, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles may be seen at any of the sheds at Carnac Bridge, Goods Station.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND MILL OWNERS.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of (816) Bales slightly damaged Cotton Pickings.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wari Bunder, near Oil Tank (816) bales cotton pickings slightly damaged by fire and water.

Deposit of 50 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, one Oliver Typewriter etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
276 cases sealing wax.
20 packets Basman nails.
4,480 ft. good year rubber hose.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Rajbhoy Currimbhoy Motiwala.

8 cases 200 tunch in each case 12 shirtings in a bunch.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee for the estate and effects of Insolvent Ramchandarei Khandarao Naik and others who were trending by the name of a firm "Amatcher Photo Developing Co.

One table, sofa, big camera, basket, two tin baskets, picture enlarging lamp with stand, tables basins, valocase printing frames etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

A big lot of bleached and unbleached long cloth.

Carriages and Horses etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF COPPER BRASS, GUN METAL, IRON PLATES AND ETC.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell from THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1921, at 2-30 all the goods by auction sale belonging to man of war S. S. "Doris" materials at Chamar Dock near Wari Bunder near steel Jatha all the goods as under:—

Copper, Brass, Iron, Gun Metal, Lead, Iron Plates, Boilers, Engine, Wooden Plates, Etc., Etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be delivered within seven days.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May 1921.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric, bacteria, test tubes, Ampoules, and glass ware for laboratory fittings. Hydodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."
Telephone: No. 241

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—Reliable and influential CANVASSERS for the sale of Renfrew Portable Weighing Machine. Liberal terms. Apply to JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R160

WANTED—An Experienced SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, knowing Gujrati. State salary required to Box No. 3032. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9293

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a local Mill Only experiences men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 3036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9306

WANTED—A competent Native L.C.E. to supervise buildings and landed properties. Apply Box No. 3027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R174

WANTED—An intelligent MOTOR MECHANIC, a man who understands well the various motor parts. Apply stating experience, age, wages, at the previous place to Box No. 2094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C0165

WANTED.—All classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad, to register their names with the SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY. Linden House, Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A R 193

WANTED—One EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, one EUROPEAN SALESMAN, one EUROPEAN SALESWOMAN for Cafe Royal, Murree. Apply stating terms, nationality, previous experience, married or single. The PROPRIETOR, Cafe Royal, Murree.
A C9291

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited. Moradabad. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Lala. Alakh Dhari. Managing Agent, Ambalia.
A C 9302

WANTED.—Two competent CLERKS for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill Office. Only those having a thorough knowledge of accounts and Gujrati correspondence need apply to Box No. 3035. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9305

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for a Spinning Mill in Rajputana. Only those who have previous experience need apply. Apply to Box No. 3026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R169

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, WANTED CLERKS for Goods Offices in Docks and Mazagon. Starting pay according to educational qualification. Permanent Service. House Allowance, Provident Fund, Passes, Gratuity. Apply in writing or persons to THE RAILWAY MANAGER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Fort.
A C 9264

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT TEACHERS in Shree Ranjitsinhji High School at Devgad Baria from experienced Under-graduates o Matriculates. Candidates should apply with testimonials stating salary expected, and other particulars regarding themselves. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Camp Dudhia, 30th April, 1921.
A C 9279

REQUIRED URGENTLY—A POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government. (2) Salary up to Rs. 1,800 per month. (3) Free furnished quarters. (4) Must have thorough knowledge of English and of drafting official letters. (5) Hindi and Sanskrit qualifications will be preferred. Appointment will be guided in all respects by State Rules. (7) Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered. Apply before 15th May to:—The PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.
A 9244

SITUATION WANTED.

MINING ENGINEER Ph. D. Sc., F.I.A Sc. London certificated wants billet immediately vast Theoretical practical qualifications. Reply to Box No. 3033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C 9297

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For 2 Motors or Motor Lorry at Dhobi Wadi, Thakurdwar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 3031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R180

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate.
C R2947

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, one commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 165

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR 538, Ratan Vila POONA, Eight Bed Rooms, Hall, Office, Dining, Kitchen, Stores, Out-houses, Spacious, Garden. Apply P P. Kapadia, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay or D. J. WRITER, Sachapir Street, Poona.
C R 187

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET.—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road, Apply ALLARHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, near Masjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R 195

LESMOYLE—A beautiful bungalow, well situated on The High Ground, Bangalore, well furnished, with garage and outhouses, available from 1st June. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to W. H. JOHNSON, 33, Residency Road, Bangalore.
C R 167

TO BE LET.—Ready for Immidiate occupation. FLATS, well lighted and aired in premises attached to Sir Harkinsondas Hospital, New Charni Road, also Godowns. Apply TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, Esq., Purshotum Building, opposite Royal Opera House, New Queens Road.
C E 162

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

PROPERTIES WANTED.

SITE WANTED in central position in Bombay for small workship approximate area 1,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 3034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9300

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE—"LADY CHINCHFUL" to be sold immediately. Owner going away to his native place. Another horse of this owner "Unity" recently sold. Apply to S. A. YEZDEY, c/o A. R. Mahomed, No. 7, Wanorie, Poona.
J R135

FOR SALE—A Beauchi Landaulette, 4 cylinder 20 horse power, 7 seaters motor car in plendid condition. Best opportunity for buyer. Trial can be had on appointment. Apply to Box No. 3038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R 192

VICTORIA with horse and harness FOR SALE.—Price Rs. 1,250. Owner going home. Apply T. G. S. LITTLE, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co, 24, Esplanade Road.
J C9319

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

FOR SALE—A 40/50 H.P. ROLES ROYCE Exhibition Model. Seven seater. Touring body by Barker. Fully equipped. In tip top condition. Price Rs. 30,000. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sojpar Dulia c/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street. between 3 and 4 p.m.
I A R 185

FOR SALE—DAIMLER. silent knight touring, dynamo lightung, overhauled new hood, tyres, painted excellent order complete, delivery Nagpur. 7300. Apply Box No. 2073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R29

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SCHOOL.—BOOKS AND STATIONARY only apply to GANGADHAR AND BHASKAR Friends, Students' Booksellers and Stationers, Bombay No. 2 Commission allowed to students, 5 per cent. and to teachers 10 per cent.
L C 9298

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji. Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary. Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 460 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-5. (2) S. GOVIND & Co., Sandhurst Road.
L 8448

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

THE GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.—Vacancies of Seth G. T. Boarders and L. B Boards in the above Boarding School will be filled up from High Caste Hindu College Students of Arts, Commerce, and Science in June next. Certain Scholarships will be awarded to High Caste Hindu Students of Law and Medicine preference being given to Bhatia Students. Printed forms of applications can be had on sending half anna Postal stamp. Applications will be accepted will the 5th of June 1921 Hiralal R. Munim Secretary.
M C 9283

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS. APPLICATIONS are invited from Undergraduates studying for Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering or Medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay for the award of Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 400 maximum, as loans from the above Fund, commencing with the University Year 1921 i. e. 20th June 1921. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 1st June 1921. Please apply to the undersigned for particulars and forms of application, etc. M. R. SRINIVASA RAO, Secretary. 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
M C 9311

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R186

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.—Sale of Hard Waste. Offers will be received by the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company 43a Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purchase of all kinds of Hard Waste lying at the Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel. The Waste can be inspected at the Mills. AHMED RAHIM and SON. Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd.
N C 9368

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R152

SPORTS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One Full Size Roberts Champion "Palace" Billiard Table, almost new, complete with accessories. Apply JEHANGIR M. JAVERI, Javeri Buildings, Corner of Grant Road.
S R 190

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST OPPORTUNITY—Godrej Safe, 50" in height, Fire Proof, for sale, can be seen at Krishnajee Chinoo and Sons, Thakurdwar, Girgaon, Bombay. For price, etc., please apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R151

WANTED—SNUFF CUSTOMERS to know that we stock best and fresh Mangalore and G. B.'s Medicated SNUFF. Prices varying from 1 anna to 4 annas per tola. R. H. LITTLEWOOD, opposite Pandya Dharamshala, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
T R156

THE Public are hereby notified that the price of B. O. C. Motor Spirit on and from 9th May, 1921, until further notice, will be Rs. 2-3-0 per gallon for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., for SHAW WALLACE AND CO.
T C 9309

FOR SALE—About 2 laks lbs of dry loose grass at Manpada about four miles from Thana Station. Delivery on the spot. Offers to be sent to the, SECRETARY, The Universal Trading Co., Ltd., Hashmal Mahal, Choupatty, Bombay.
T C 9320

IF YOU WANT WIDER TRADES connections and better service, consult: The INTERNATIONAL TRADES INTELLIGENCE and ADVERTISING AGENCY, Vaz Buildings, New Sonapore, Bombay.
T R 173

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's. Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East. announced by Commercial Experts to be the best Manag Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each. All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Rs. 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONMEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED. (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—BED SHEETS, made of finest American cotton, Hemmed hemmed and ready for use. 58" wide" Rs. 15-4-0 per pair of, 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" wide Rs. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED, (Late Basel Mission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings dress materials, ginghams, table, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST. LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe. America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME
ALICE BRADY
IN
The 5 reel picture
"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"
An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."
SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.
Also a rollicking comic :—
"THE REJUVENATOR."
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!
Prices :—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1. Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
RUTH ROLAND
Ruth of the Rockies
Episode No. 11 The Fatal Diamond
pEisode No. 12 The Secret Orders
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
RULLIVEG'S TRAVELS
Cartoon
QUEENS UP
E. POLAND COMIC
TIME
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m, Daily
MATINEES Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TWO SERIALS TOGETHER!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Tonight and This Week Two stupendous Powerful serials together !
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars
Grace Cunard
and
Francis Ford
The First Three Episodes—6 parts-6000 feet of this Serial are screened this week.
Messr. K. D. and Brothers also present another serial—now for the first time in Bombay.
"The Death Mask"
The opening two episodes of this serial —4 parts—5000 feet—are screened this week.
Four Shows Daily : 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AT DADAR
OPPOSITE THE GOLD MOHOR MILLS
To-Night
at 9-30 p. m.
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
AND
Royal Menagerie of highly trained wild animals coming at Dadar for the first time after a very highly successful season at Charni Road.
PRICES :—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8,
V. G. PATWARDHAN
Proprietor,
R. V. PATWARDHAN
Manager.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
"The Romance of Old Bill"
which flashed the message of
CARRY ON
"OUR GIRLS
AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"
Series No. 5.

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.
"THE CLAW"
featuring
Beautiful
Clara Kimbal Young.
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.
Every Horse fell except the winner Shaun Spadah

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"
featuring
LUCIAN ALBERTINI
the Ever-popular
"SANSONIA"
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"LORD HELP US."

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
MADAN THEATRES, LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
'DHRUVA CHARITRA'
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu life and Aspiration produced by Eugenio De Liguoro

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present on Saturday next (14th Inst).
A HIGH-CLASS SOCIETY SERIAL
"WHEN WE LOVE!"
(10 Episodes—20,000 feet.)
She asked him pertinently—"Do you love me enough to obey me without condition ? Are you prepared to sign an agreement in blood ? " See what answer he gives in
"WHEN WE LOVE !"
The Serial Supreme—the Theme of the day!
That agreement did she sign ?—
"Loving and desiring but one man on this earth, Maxim Queirlly, to whom I belong heart, body and soul, considering that life is nothing without riches, I take my oath to marry the man that he may choose for me, and to afterwards slay him at whatever time he may appoint happy to give my beloved lover this proef of my inextinguishable love."
(Sd.) Sabina Lambertier
What agreement did he sign?—The same with the necessary verbal alteration that he would marry the women she may choose for him and afterwards slay his wife at whatever time she may appoint !
This is their Marriage Contract, signed, sealed and delivered in Blood !
See the climax of the couple trying to be happy in the powerful serial.
"WHEN WE LOVE!"
To commence Saturday next at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK A SUPERB GOLDWYN PHOTOPALY
"A Perfect Lady"
(5 parts—5000 feet.)
Featuring the pretty Star
MADGE KENNEDY
A Drama with very amusing incidents
Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZEVOUS
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15 ; 7, 845, 10-30.
LAST-INSTALMENT
of the Brothers serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
WILLIAM DUNCAN
NEXT WEEK
the Hindusthan Film Co.
Latest production
VALMIKI
Depiding vividly the triump of spirit over flesh.
SAT. MAY 21st
MAHASATI ANASUYA
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.

BATLIWALLA'S MEDICINE.
for
Plague, Influenza and other poisonous Fevers.
Awarded Gold & Silver Medals in Indian Industrial Exibitions.
BATLIWLLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.
Batliwala's BALAMRIT—for weak children & thin adults. Tonic. as. 10 each.
Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as. 9 each.
Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.
Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.
Batliwala's Cholerol—for dysentry and diarrhoe and for Cholera Rs. 1. each.
Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.
Batliwala's Tooth Powder. As. 4 each.
Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. As 4 each.
In cases of Plague please use Double dozes of our Ague mixt.
To be had at all Marchants or from
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS, & CO. LTD.
Warli Bombay, 18.
Telegraphic Address.
BATLIWALA WORLEE, BOMBAY.

PETROL, PETROL.
NO MORE WORRYING ABOUT IT.
You may have your Petrol and other Lubricating and Motor Oils direct from us.
Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.
For particulars and price apply to:—
INDO-AMERICAN OIL CO.
Telegraphic address: J. RENA, Calcutta.
Post Box No. 2081, Calcutta.

KEEP YOUR EYE!
from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcers, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal
(Dept Eye.) 3169

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wic Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road, FORT.

He's Happy!

AS your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

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ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

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A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Box 2198. CALCUTTA.

NEW LIFE · NEW VIGOUR · RESTORES · NEW VITALITY · NEW NERVE FORCE

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co.'S
FrenchPills
POWERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE
FOR LOST VIGOUR & VITALITY.
LITERATURE FREE. PRICE RE 1/4.
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU,
87 UP. CIRCULAR Rd. CALCUTTA.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as new. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp Cavasjee Dinshaw) Bombay

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects an appreciable relief in a fortnight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to.—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
90, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. B.

MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. executed by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes :—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almightly for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier soulpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
May	7 96
June	8 12
July	8 28
August	8 39
September	8 49
October	8 58
November	8 64
December	8 70
January	8 73
February	8 77
March	8 81
April	8 85

Tone :— Quiet

Manchester Conditions Generally Unchanged —Fair—Cloth Business Chiefly in India—Yarns Irregular

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921.

M G Bengal Good	4 40
" Fully Good	4.90
" Fine	5.15
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" Fully Good	—
" Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.40
" Fully Good	5.90
" Fine	6 15
M G No 1 Oomra, Good	—
" Fine	—
" Broach Good	7.05
" Fully Good	7 30
" Fine	7.55
" Scinde, Good	4 28
" Fully Good	4.78
" Fine	5.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 3rd May, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	26.000
" Exports to Great Britain	16.000
" " to Comment	6.000
Futures at New York May	12.62
Futures at New York July	13.07
Futures at New York Oct.	13.76
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90
" " Orleans	11.62
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	
Future at New Orleans— July	12.64
Future at New Orleans— Oct	13.32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality.)	515.16
Demand Bills	397.25
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Money	99.1/2
Do. Foreign	61.3/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
April	—
May	15 35
June	15 25
July	15.20
Aug.	15.20
Sept.	15.20
Oct.	15 20
Nov.	15.20

SEEDS.

London, 3rd May, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold April-May, Sellers	£17
RAPESEED, Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Quoted	£15
TONE OF RAPESEED :— Firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June,—	£17 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :— Very Quiet.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June. Sellers Slow—	£14 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—April-May, Sellers	£ 18

METALS.

London, 3rd May, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£72
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71 1/2
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	—

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris— — Francs —49 90

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/₀ 1960/90	£71 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 °/₀	£78 7/8
War Loans 5 °/₀ 1929/47	£87 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 °/₀	£47 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ °/₀	£36 1/2
Indian Stock—3½ °/₀ Sterling Loans—	£56 3/4
Government Securities 3 °/₀	£49 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July—10 1/4

Tone :—

Plantation First Latex Crepe May, Buyers—9 1/2

Tone :—Heavy Liquidation.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 3rd May, 1921

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
" 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—	Quiet
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 o/o	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59 16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5 8
" " " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest on to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans Since 25th April, 1921	4 7/8

EXCHANGE.

London, 5th May, 1921.

On London in Paris	£50 30
In Italy	£ 0 97
In Germany	£263 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	25 19
Amsterdam	11 26 1/4
Switzerland	22 43
Belgium	49 93
Athens	66 25

New York, 5th May, 1921.

Demand Bills	397 25

London, 5th May, 1921

LINSEED CALCUTTA, May-June, Sellers	£17
Holders asking higher Prices	
English Best Selected Copper	£72
Standard Copper G M B	£72 5/8
Tin Block	£174
Rentes 5°/₀	44

DISCOUNTS.

London, 27th April, 1921.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	59 16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" " " 6 m/st	7

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921

Mid American Cotton Spot	8 17
Egyptian F G F Sakels	17 00

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 5th May, 1921

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June, Sellers	27
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	27
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July, Sellers	27/3

Tone :—

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 6th May, 1921

May	12 75—7
July	13 10—4
October	13 76—2

Liverpool, 6th May, 1921

May	8 10—12
July	8 26—0
October	8 63—8
January	8 77—6

London, 6th May, 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 13/16 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Quiet
Bar Gold	103/4 Quiet

WHEATS.

London, 4th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—60 lbs.	£73
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	£73/3
ARGENTINE PLATE—78 kg.	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q.	£76
" " Grades A	£71
" " " B	£65
Choice White Karachi, Afloat.	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong	£96
National	£28 1/2

SUGARS

Weltevreden, 6th May, 1921.

Superior Crop Ex-Godown Guilders —	
— — July-August,	— 15
Do — May,	— 23

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at 1-30 p.m. late, on account of the meeting held by the Marwaris, for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 329 and gradually declined to Rs. 326½. It then touched Rs. 327½, the rate at 8 p.m. being Rs. 327. The Bazar closed at Rs. 328. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 327 and closed at Rs. 300½.

Our market for ready cotton showed some what easier feelings and prices dropped down by Rs. 5 to 7 per candy all round while only 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 7.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-5-0.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/3-9/16.
D. D. on London, 1/3-19/32.
3 M/s D. A., 1/4-1/16.
D. D. on Paris, Frcs. —
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 186.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 181.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.97½.
German Cross rate, 264.
London Silver spot D., 34½d.
London Silver forward D., 34-1/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 81-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-32, 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 69.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
2½ per cent. Paper, 57-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 93.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,150, By. Cotton 1,080, By. Dyeing 3,485, Century 1,190, Cent. India 8,735, Colaba Land 2,525, Crescent 610, Currimbhoy 1,367/8, David 1,540 xd., Fazulbhoy 1,650 N, Finlay 982/8, Ind. Bleaching 470 xd. Ind. Malwa 500, Kasturchand 1,420, Kohinoor 3,115, New Great 805, Pearls 1,687/8, Phoenix 1,065, Shapurji 330, Swan 980, Simplex 735, Swadeshi 4,200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 700, By. Burma 585, By. Burma N. L. 170 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Steam 307/8, By. Tramway 127/8, Bundi Cement 441, Ind. Cement 410, Katni Ord 315, Katni Defd. 1,485, New India Ins. Ans. 8 dis., Shivrajpur 31/8, Kata Ord. 125/8, Tata Defd. 635, Tata Hydro 920, Tata Oil 102/8, Tata Bank 23, Scindia Steam 17/8 dis.

PIECE-GOODS.

At the conference held at the Seth Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall on Friday afternoon twenty-five members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and about the same number of representatives of the different sub-associations assembled under the Chairmanship of Mr. Munmohundas Ramji J.P., M.L.A. to give due consideration to the resolutions of 7th and 22nd December last. After lengthy discussion it was resolved to recommend to the general meeting of the members of the Association to rescind the resolution of 7th December last, in view of altered circumstances and there being no further necessity for the same to continue any longer. If this recommendation is upheld in the next general meeting of the members of the Association, dealers will be free to purchase ready or forward goods from Importing Firms or direct from foreign markets as also from public auctions. As to the resolution of 22nd December regarding two shillings exchange the conference has been adjourned, and is expected to meet again within a week to discuss the matter.

The cloth markets were closed on Saturday owing to the *Amvas* holiday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

There was not much business put through although there was a fair inquiry. Coal shares were easier. In the miscellaneous section Dunbars opened steadier but closed slightly easier. Industrial shares were not easily picked up at quotation rates, there being a fair inquiry for Marshalls, Assam saw, Brittania brass without any business being reported. Following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bengal 940, Bhulanbararee 39/12, Burranjpur 49/8, Gopalichukk 9 s. 1., Karanpura 19, New Beerbhoom 88/8.

Jute :—Albion 224, Auckland 207/8, s. 1., Century 7, Craig 6/4, Dalhousie 361, Empire ord. 43/12 do. prefs 98/8, Howrah 36/2, Kanknarrah 380 s. 1., Kinnison 880 s. 1., Northbrook 49/12 s. 1., Soorah prefs 101, Standard 372, Union 528 s. 1.

Miscellaneous :—Automatic tools 6/2, Alpha General Insurance 1/4, disc, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4/8, British Ceylon Corporation 10/2, British India Tobacco 4/4, Calcutta Oil and Cake 8/8, Cawnpore Sugar 40, Dunbar Cotton 417, Hatirkool Oil 9/8, Imperial Bank contry 260, Rights 125, Indo-Burma Tin 5 s. 1. Kesoram Cotton 15/6, Kumardhubi Engineering 15/2, Madan Theatre Ld. 11/12 New Savan Sugar 10/14, Spences Hotel 12, Steel products 12/8, Tata Industrial Bank 8 discount Titaghur paper prefs 82, Belliers Engineering 9.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58, small lots 58/2, War Bonds short loans 100/4, 1925 at 99/12, and 1928 at 100 per cent.

Exchange :—Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and five-eighth pence, Demand Bills one shilling and three and eleven-sixteenth pence.

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Ghawl, Princess Street

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IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
LAMPS, etc.

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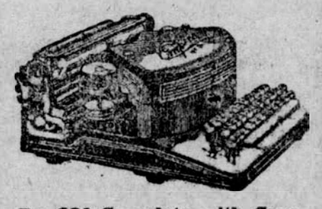

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AGUE MIXTURE.

A specific for malaria, ague and all fevers of malarial origin. It kills malaria germs and destroys their poison—thereby gives the patient relief within 24 hours. Re. 1.

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4 oz. Re. 1.

LIVER CURE.

Stimulates the cells and functions of the Liver which by its healthy working removes the root cause of many an illness. This liver cure purifies the system and imparts a feeling of healthy freshness to the body and brain. Large Re. 1-4-0. Small Ans. 12.

PLAGUE MIXTURE.

Successful remedy for Bubonic plague. It was first discovered 20 years back and has done immense service ever since—the average recovery reported being 80 per cent. It destroys the poisonous products in the body and kills the plague germs outright. As. 10.

Pile Ointment	Ans. 8	Eczema Ointment	As. 8
Cholera Mixture	" 10	Fever Drops	" 5
Nonstaining Ringworm ointment	" 6	Nonstaining Ringworm Lotion	" 6

None genuine without "Queen's Statue" Brand and prof. T. K. Gajjar's signature.

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SURAT AGENT:—THE SURAT MEDICAL STORES.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Steamer Plassey, with outward mails of April 21, expected to arrive at 5 p.m. TUESDAY, May 10.

General Meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange Brokers' Association, 3-30 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M
Punjab mail	17	0		0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	15		0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8			30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	0	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay–Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

ENGLISH MAIL

The mail steamer Caledonia has on board the outward mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A Special General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m.

SHREE SHIVA JAYANTEE FESTIVAL AT DADAR.

This festival will be celebrated at Dadar Kirkar's Wadi to-day Procession of the rakni and lectures etc. will be the Programe.

JANA SEVA MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the Jana Seva Mandala Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a magic lantern lacture on "Health and Hygiene" on behalf of the Sanitary Association at Hirabaug C. P. Tank Road at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, when residents in the neighbourhood are requested to attend.

THE CENTRAL MARATHA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Central Maratha Association a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayen Rao Govind Rao Pawar at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, in the compound of Manjee Snet's Wadi near Chinchpokle, Fire Brigade, in celebration of "Shivajayanti." The subject of the lecture will be "what Shiwajee Raja might have done at the present time."

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committe for the City of Bombay held on Thursday the 5th May, 1921, the following Office-bearers and Members of the Council were duly elected:—

Vice-President: Mr. M. Pickthall.

Members of the Council: Messrs. Ahmed Haji S. Khatri; S. V. Puntambekar; Syed Abdullah Brelvi, V. A. Desai; Govindji Vasanji; Mathooradas Tricamjee; Moazzam Ali; B. F. Bharucha; Vithaldas V. Jerajani; Revashanker J. Javer S. V. Lalit; R. S. Padbidri; Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo; V. J. Patel; L. T. Patankar; B. N. Mehisheri; P. G. Shahasrabhudhe; Jivaraj Nensey; and Drs. N. D. Savarkar; D. D. Sathaye.

N. C. O. IN A VILLAGE IN C.P.

A student non-cooperator from Lahore Saoga writes:—

Mr. B. V. Muthal, a young and enthusiastic landlord 9, Lohara Saonga, a village in the Nagpur District, is doing valuable service in the cause of N. C. O. By his efforts a meeting of villagers was held in the said village on the 27th April and resolutions, exhorting the people to start spinning wheels in every house, to join in large numbers the ranks of the Congress and to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund were passed. For three succeeding days Mr. and Mrs. Muthal begged for the "Fund" from door to door with an orange-coloured "Zoli" (mendicants' bag) in their hands. All the leaders of the place accompained them. They collected Rs. 265 in all Mr. and Mrs. Muthal have *each* contributed Rs. 50 to the "Fund"

"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN."

Rita Charles, a girl of the famous Salamander type, is a 25 a-week stenographer who looks as if she made 100 a week. Her main object in life is to get all she possibly can out of it. She will be a "pal" to any man—only a pal—if he will show her a good time. She was Stenegrapher to T. J. Olverson during the day, and at night "pal" to young Harrison Chalvey, a wealthy New Yorker, who supplied her with the luxuries of life.

At a wedding Rita meets Dr. Varian, devoted to his work in the Eastside House, a settlement. He falls in love with Rita and she is in turn attracted by him, but she does not encourage him because he has nothing to offer her. She wants money and a good time.

A few weeks later T. J. Olverson Jr., discovers that his father's Secretary is an extremely good-looking young woman. It does not take long before Olverson and Rita become very friendly. Mr. Olverson Sr., tells Rita that he does not want to lose a good stenographer because of a bad son and suggests that she take a month's vacation at the expense of the firm.

When she learns that Chalvey is about to go South for a year she tries to make him propose, but Chalvey does not think that he loves her enough to marry her.

Rita goes to Atlantic City for her month' vacation. Olverson follows her. Suddenly she finds herself about to be named as a correspondent in a divorce action brought by Olverson's wife, of whose existance she was ignorant. Rita learns that Mrs. Olverson is a singer who had boarded in the same house with her in New York. The little girl singer had been ill, and while Rita had never seen her, she had heard of the singer's illness and had done many kindnesses for her.

When Mrs. Olverson learns whom she is to name as correspondent she refuses to bring action. Chalvey has followed Rita to Atlantic City. Dr. Varian also appears upon the scene. Both men propose. She hesitates. It is only when she becomes the Doctor's wife that she learns what true happiness it.

A short peaceful picketing of country liquor shops started in Poona City on Thursday, but up to the present no trouble has occurred either through molestation of purchasers or by way of interference. The police have made arrangements to prevent any breach of peace.

SMYRNA SUFFERERS.

IMMINENT NEED FOR FUNDS.

57,000 CHILDREN HOMELESS.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes to us:—

Five thousand blankets worth 23,650 have been shipped on May 2nd per steamer Ischia to His Excellency Ghalib Kamali Bey, Secretary Ootoman Relief Society, Rome, who will send them to Turkey for Smyrna sufferers.

Seth Chotani cables the following message from Paris:—

"Met Basim Omar Pasha. Need for Constantinople orphans relief extremely urgent. 57,000 Children homless accounts heart rendering. Cable Money."

The message speaks for itself and it is hoped that the Indian Muslims especially the rich will liberally respond to this appeal. 'Ramazan,' the most opportune time for charitable deeds, is fast approaching and every one should contribute his quota of 'zakaat' for relief of Smyrna sufferers, this being the best use of 'zakaat' according to the commandments of Shariat.

MR. ANDREWS IN SIMLA.

CONFERS WITH GOVT. AND RLY. BORD

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived Simla on Thursday afternoon and saw the Railway Board on behalf of the Lillooah and Lucknow strikers who have now gone back to work. The interview was a very long and exhaustive one. Mr. Andrews has been also in consultation with the authorities in Simla with regard to the present state of affairs in Fiji and the condition of the repatriated Indian emigrans in Calcutta.

ALL OVER JACK FRUITS!

ALTERCATION IN ZAMORIN FAMILY.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, May 7.

The Calicut police have arrested and produced to-day before the Divisional Magistrate to-day, Balia Kunghunni Raja, nephew of the Zamorin of Calicut on charge of stabbing Cheria Nujan Raja, another member of the Zamorin's family, in the course of an altercation over plucking jack fruits from the compound belonging to the family. The victim is in a precarious condition and dying declaration has been recorded by the sub-magistrate.

INDIANS EMIGRANTS' RETURN.

TWO SHIPS ON WAY HOME.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Intimation has been received that s.s. "Chenab" conveying returned India emigrants left Jamica on 28th April and is expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 10th June and that s.s. Muttra carrying 336, Indian returned emigrants sailed from Mauritius on the 2nd May and is expected at Calcutta on the 19th May.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKMEN'S UNION

AGENT REQUESTED TO RECOGNISE IT.

The Secretary of the Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes:—

As was previously announced a meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway workmen was held at 6 p.m., at Mahaluxmi, about 5,000 men attending. Mr. M. D. Dalvi was voted to the Chair.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1.) Expressing sympathy with Mr Jhabwala at the loss of his father. (2.) The Agent be requested to fulfil his promis of granting 70 per cent. increase on 1914 pay rates for the men receiving less than 100 rupees per month, whereas only 35 per cent. increase has been given. Also 25 per cent. increase be granted to those receiving 100 rupees per month and above. (3.) House allowance should be granted or decent quarters be provided for th workmen. (4.) The Agent be requested most strongly to recognise the Union without any further delay. (5.) Expressing complete confidence in Mr. Baptista and asking his advice for further action, failing satisfactory settlement of the above.

Mr. Ashutrao Kolhatkar addressed the meeting, emphasising the necessity of strong and healthy Unions and exhorted them to have a higher and better idea of themselves as men.

The President expressed great pleasur in seeing many Parsee members of the Union taking prominent part in the Union affairs a feature hitherto unknown.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil and seweral members the Union also spoke.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKEMN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute, a condolence meeting of the workmen, clerical staff, masters, and managers of the C. E. Mills; and the workers of the above Institute was convened in memory of the late Mr. Rahimutulla Currimbhoy, last Wednesday in the compound of the Institute. Mr. T. Watts, Superintendent, presided.

"NEW ERA"!—AND REPRESSION!!

ALLEGED POLICE HOOLIGANISM.

MEETING CONVERTED INTO PANDEMONIUM.

REPORTED ASSAULT ON CITIZENS.

The Secretary District Congress Committee Muttra, wires under date May 5:—

On the second day, Hakim Brijlal Varman, Joint Secretary, District Congress Committee, Lala Krishorilal Gupta, head master, Tilak Vidyalaya, Yamahmad Bafu, Secretary Khilafat Committee, and Mr. Monomed Salah of Cawnpore went from Muttra to Chhata on propaganda work invited by Pundit Misharilal, President of the Talauqa Committee. A meeting was held presided over by Hakim Varman.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

Mr. Mohd Salah was reciting *kalammajid* concerning the Kalifat, when Jagdisar Mohd Hamid interrupted the speaker, saying that no Mohamedan sect had faith in Kaulifa. Meanwhile the President, observing police constables and some men armed with lathies at a distance and apprehending danger advised the audience to patiently bear all high handedness. Mohamed Sulah continued speaking unruffled till he was bodily removed by one Narain, a military sepoy on leave. Lala Kishorilal Gupta began reciting Vedic hymns. He was also forcibly removed by two patwaris from the platform, hymns still continuing. The unperturbed. President closed the meeting remarking the police was perpetrating zulum. The Tahsildar was smiling. It is alleged at his instigation all this was done. Naram Bohra, a member of the district board removed the President from the chair. The table cloth, books and papers were thrown away by a sepoy. Messrs. Keshorilal Artava and Radha Krishna, members of the Local Congress Committee, were beaten by certain Gopal and Gaendi with shoes and lathies. Most filthy abuses were showered on Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Meshrilal, President, Local Congress Committee, was abused. Mr. Kishorlal Aratva's father was beaten and his cattlesheld demolished.

The President and local Congress workers except further oppression. The victims and the public are absolutely self-possessed under extremely provocating circumstances. Mr. Fremantle is alleged to be solely responsible.

REPRESSION IN DELHI PROVINCE.

CONGRESS COMMITTIE'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 8.

In pursuance of the new constitution of the Indian National Congress the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, has acceded to the requests for affiliating the District Congress Comittees of Muttra, Meerut and Muzaffaranagar with Delhi. These District Committees are now working as Congress districts of Delhi Province.

The Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a letter to the Press, after strongly criticising the action of the bureaucracy as deliberately attempting to deprive the right of public meeting and speech under Section 144 Cr. P. C. exhorts display of calm courage, patient foreberance and absolute non-violence while persevering in their activity augmentation of members and in securing contribution to the Swaraj Fund besides introducing necessary number of spinning wheels in their districts.

BURMA NEWS.

SECT. 144 INVADES RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 7.

The District Magistrate has issued notice under Section 144 I. P. C. prohibiting meetings for two months except with the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

About 9-30 on Friday night a large crowd of loafers attacked Chinese liquor shops in Fraser and Thirtieth streets. Shops were hastily closed but the crowd endeavoured to force the way in. The police officers arrived and found the crowd very turbulent shouting *"maro maro."* On arrival of the additional police force, the crowd eventually dispersed.

REPRESSION IN C. P.

DR. N. S. PARANJPE ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 7.

Dr. Narhar Sheoram *alias* Babasaheb Paranjpe was arrested to-day at 2 p.m. at Shelu Bazar, District Akola (where he had gone to preside over the Pargana Conference) under Section 124-A. The case is to be tried at Akola.

NO MEETINGS IN PALGHAT!

DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, May 7.

The Divisional Magistrate, Palghat, has prohibited meetings being held there.

ARJUNLAL SETHI.

SENTENCE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

UNDER SECS. 124 A AND 153 A.

(From a Correspondnet.)

SEONI, May 6.

Mr. Arjunlal Sethiji's case regarding the speech delivered by him on the 5th February at Seoni, was taken up yesterday. No counsel were wanted. Four Government servants and one honorary magistrate were examined for the prosecution. Only the honorary magistrate and one sub-inspector of police were briefly cross-examined. Charges under Sections 124-A and 153-A were framed. No defence was offered.

The accused stated in examination to the effect that he preached no sedition, nor destruction of Government, but condemned the actions of Government officers, especially European. He was a true Jain, he would not preach *hinsa*, he desired good of all, but considered his duty to condemn the wrong. The speech was intended for the people to strive for Swaraj without violence or hatred towards anybody.

All the notes produced in the evidence were dispossted, not understood by the reporters themselves. The Judge sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each count. They are to run concurrently.

Mr. Sethiji interviewed immediately after the sentence by the Congress Secretary, said the movement must be conducted energetically but peacefully and he prayed for Swaraj.

There will be a *hartal* in his honour.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SYED RAZA ALI'S RESOLUTION.

VICEROY ASKED TO PRESIDE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali has given notice of the following resolution, which he proposes to move in the next session of the Council of State:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council an informal conference to be attended by members of the Government of India and representatives of all schools of political thoughts including leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement be convened at early date under the presidentship of his Excellency the Viceroy with a view to have a free and unfettered discussion on the political questions in which the people of India are interested. This council further recommends that no resolutions be adopted by the Conference and no minutes need be kept."

LALA SHANKAR LAL.

GAGGED FOR TWO MONTHS!

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 8.

An order under Section 144 Criminal Proceedure Code has been served on Lala Shankar Lal, a leading Non-Cooperator of Delhi, by the District Magistrate of Meerut, prohibiting him from addressing any public meetings within the limits of Meerut District for two months.

MARTIAL LAW IN U. P.?

The "Democrat" of Allahabad has given currency to the rumour that "there is serious talk in Government circles of introducing Martial Law in certain districts of these Provinces and that Pandit Jagat Narain is doing his best in restraining the Government from taking this step." In the interests of Government and the people alike we hope there is no truth in the report.—"The Tribune."

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO VICEROY.

AN INDIAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Another most salutary change, though of a humbler character, was proposed in the Council of State by the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, but with an arbitrary inconsiderateness which so often characterised Lord Chelmsford, he vetoed the resolution. It was to the effect that Lord Reading should choose a Private Secretary from the ranks of qualified Indians. Following the prevailing practice his Private Secretary was selected for him from the European Civilian Bureaucracy, who want to keep watch at every gate so that nothing may reach the Viceroy without their previous knowledge and sanetion, and he may not see or hear except through their eyes and ears. That not even the Private Secretary of the Governor-General of India can be an Indian, would appear amusing to some Indians, and to others humiliating. Instead of vetoing the resolution, Lord Chelmsford might very well have left it to his successor to deal with that would not have suited the bureaucracy, who feared perhaps that Lord Reading might have an open mind on the subject, and, feeling impressed with the absolute justice or the recommendation that he should have an Indian as his Private Secretary in India, might, as the earnest of a sympathetic rule, give effect to it knowing the Indian feeling with regard to this matter.—The "Modern Review."

CEYLON LEGISLATURE.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION. TO BE CONSIDERED.

PLEDGE TO CANDIDATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood asked Mr. Churchill whether he was aware that Candidates for the Ceylon Legislature in view of the Governor's promise to revise the constitution within a year were pledging themselves not to sit in the Council after 1921, whether steps would be taken to consider revision of the constitution and whether Government would defer appointment of three unofficial members to the Executive Council until after the revision of the constitution.

Mr. Wood replied that his attention had been drawn to a statement in the Ceylon Press, declaring that the National Congress was asking the candidates to resign their seats a year from the opening of the Council. The appointment of unofficial meffbers was a reform which had long been advocated. Mr. Wood did not see any reason to defer the appointment as was stated on March 15th, the Colonial Office would consider any proposals for amendment of the constitution, which might be suggested at the forthcoming session of the Ceylon Legislature and the pledge would be kept.

EFFICIENCY OF NAVY.

HOW TO ENHANCE IT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 7.

The enhancement of the efficiency of the Navy throughout the Empire was the keynote of the speech in the House of Lords by Lord Haldane, who advocated separation of the strategic side of the Naval war staff from the administrative side. He dwelt upon the successful working of the Imperial Defence Committee and urged formation of the Imperial Naval War Staff. Lord Haldane hoped a college would be started at which officers from the Dominions might be trained, so that cohesion of ideas could be formed.

Lord Crewe, in reply, emphasised the necessity for the closest cooperation between the Naval and Military Staff, though he deprecated coalition. Separation desired by Lord Haldane, he said, had already been effected as far as was practicable at the present time. He pointed out that the Dominions had already been invited to send officers to the Naval College and to participate in the administrative work at the Admiralty for the purpose of obtaining thorough acquaintance with our whole system. The matter would be fully explored at the forthcoming Imperial Cabinet meeting. Lord Crewe said the Admiralty approved whole-heartedly of this scheme.

AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND.

ALL DISMISSED FOR 136!

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

At the close of the play to-day, between Australians and Mr. Lionel Robinson's Eleven, the Australians had all been dismissed for 136 and Mr. Robinsons' Eleven were 156 for one wicket. Hot sun affected the wet wickets after lunch and the Australians collapsed. Armstrong made 51. Hobbs played a brilliant and chanceless innings of 85 before having to retire hurt.

REPRISAL FOR RATHMORE AMBUSH.

FOUR FARM-HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The Military, accompanied by police, carrying tins of petrol burned down four farmhouses at Rathmore to-day as a reprisal for the Rathmore ambush.

EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL SHRINE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 7.

The model of the Empire War Memorial Shrine, which is to be erected at Westminster, was to-day exhibited at the offices of the Empire War Memorial League. The cost of the shrine is estimated at two million, of which half a million has been subscribed. It is proposed to start a ten shilling fund, which will especially appeal to the women. The shrine resembles a Cathedral and is in the form of the Greek Cross. It measures 300 feet each way, and contains 78 chapels, which may be dedicated to various regiments.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

Colonal Sir Alford Mackensie, the well-known mutiny veteran an respected resident of Simla, passed away to-day and the funeral will take place to-morrow.

The Hon. Sir Greenwood leaves Viceregal Lodge on Monday 9th instant.

DISTURBANCES AT JAFFA RENEWED.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

ALL NOW QUIET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The High Commissioner of Palestine has telegraphed that on May 3rd disturbances at Jaffa were renewed and consequently Martial Law was proclaimed on May 4th. All is now quiet at Jaffa and elsewhere.

OPIUM AND OTHER HARMFUL DRUGS.

LEAGUE CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION ENTRUSTED WITH CONTROL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 7.

Geneva.—The Consultative Commission of the League of Nations has been entrusted with the control of traffic in opium and other harmful drugs. The object of the Commission is to assist the Council of the League with a view to ensuring carrying out of the provisions of The Hague Opium Convention. Sir John Jordan (Britain) and Mr. Hamilton Wright (America) are members in expert capacity. The Commission has requested the Council of the League to request the members of the League, who have not yet ratified the Convention, to do so without delay.

HASTINGS BLE-ELECTION.

UNIONIST VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The result of the Hastings bye-election is as follows:—

Lord Eustace Percy (Unionist) —11,685.
Davies (Labour)—5,437.
Blackman (Liberal)—4,246.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND SIR H. HOWARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The deaths are announced of the Bishop of Salisbury and Sir Henry Howard.

The Right Rev. Frederic Edward Ridgeway, Bishop of Salisbury was born in 1848. Having been educated at Tonbridge School, then at Clere College and having passed M.A. of Cambridge, he received Hon. D. D. of Glasgow in 1890. He was Priest in 1872; Incumbent of St. Mary Vergin, Glasgow 1878-90; Dean of Diocese, Glasgow and Galloway 1888-90; Select Preacher, Cambridge in 1891 and 1903; Select Preacher, Oxford, 1913-14; Vicar of St. Peter's, S. Kensington 1890-1900; Bishop of Kensington 1901-1911; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral 1901-3; Chaplain H. A. C. 1900-11. He was also Precentor of the Province of Canterbury.

The late Sir Henry Howard G.C.M.G., had entered Diplomatic Service at an early age of 22 and had served in the United States of America, the Netherlands, Guatemala, Greece, Denmark, China, Russia and France. He was attache in Diplomatic Service, 1865; 3rd Secretary 1868; 2nd Secretary 1873; 1st Secretary 1885; Secretary of Embassey 1890; Minister Plenipotentiary 1894; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary 1895. He was British Minister at the Hague and Luxemburg 1896-1908; Minister Plenipotentiary in the British Mission to the Pope 1914-16. He had won the Jubilee Medal (1897) and Coronation Medal (1902). He was created C. B. 1874; K.C.M.G., 1899; K.C.B. 1907; G.C.M.G. in 1916. Born in 1843 he died at the age of 78, leaving behind one son and three daughters.

CABLE ITEMS.

The American expert present at the Opium Commission was Mrs. Hamilton Wright.

Paris, May 4.—The War Minister has issued a decree that polo shall be compulsory for all mounted troops.

Paris, May 5.—In the Amateur Association Football Match France beat England by two goals to one.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. F. S. Jackson has been elected President of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

His Majesty the King on Thursday received in audience Sir Herbert Cox upon relinquishing Military secretaryship to the India Office.

Much discussion has been aroused among the dealers in precious stones by the appearance in the London market of "cultured" pearl which it is claimed cannot be distinguished from a natural pearl. The "cultured" pearl has been introduced by K. Mikimoto and Company, Japanese dealers in the Hatton Garden who claim that there is no faking but that the "cultured" pearls are so scientifically treated that they are equal to good natural pearls.

Mr. C. Watson of Indian Civil Service has been appointed Acting Political Aide-de-camp to Mr. Montagu.

The Presbyterian Assembly has passed a resolution admitting women to eldership and deaconship and approving in principle admission of women to ministry.

A message from St. Helena states that the centenary of Napoleon's death was celebrated there with all due ceremony.

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G. A. BHONSULE, B. Com.,
Manager.

Mahal-Nagpur,
Dated the 1st April, 1921.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 9, 1921.

DEFENCE OR ADVENTURE.

We have had occasion previously to comment on the aggressive frontier policy of the Government of India. In view of the discussion on India's military strength in the House of Lords it will be useful and instructive to examine this policy in greater detail. It will be recalled that regarding difference of over fifteen crores of rupees between the budget estimate and the final military expenditure for the year 1920-21 this is what the Finance Member said by way of explanation: "Active operations continued in connection with the closing stages of the advance into Mashud country. Further, as announced in August by his Excellency the Viceroy, it was decided with the approval of His Majesty's Government that our military forces should remain in occupation of Central Waziristan. Finally in November a new and unforeseen military liability was imposed upon us in the shape of fresh military operations in Southern Waziristan as a result of the hostile activities of the Wana Wazirs. The extra outlay arising out of this regrettable sequence of events was necessarily large." It is quite clear that one provocative move led to another and the cumulative effect has been not peace but more trouble. Active operations on a large scale against the Mashuds were the root of the trouble. This display of force, mischievous and uncalled for, made the Mashuds more desperate. The effect of the move outside the Mashud country was the exact opposite of what the authors of this policy ostensibly intended. The exasperated Waziris regarded the active advance into the Mashud country and prolonged operations there as an act of war on the part of the British, and there was trouble in Central Waziristan. Instead of pacifying the excited Waziris, the extreme measure of definite and permanent occupation was decided upon. The Wana Waziris grew apprehensive and viewing with suspicion the occupation policy as only a prelude to their own subjugation, gave trouble in Southern Waziristan. The Indian authorities, even at this stage, did not pause to reconsider their policy and its disastrous effects, but merrily commenced fresh operations on a large scale. First there were the Mashuds, our only enemy. The mishandling of this situation made the *whole* of Waziristan tribes hostile foes. Granting for argument's sake that the Mashuds persisted in giving trouble *after* the Great War and the conquest of the Afghans, was an active advance into their country the only or the best method of dealing with them? Certainly not. They did not advance into Indian territory. No specific acts of the Mashuds were directed against India and no serious consequences ensued therefrom. The safety of India was in no way imperilled. The advance into the Mashud country was merely an act of imperialistic and aggressive adventure. The effect that such an act of adventure would inevitably produce among the adjacent tribes ought to have been well-known to the authorities, and yet the aggressive policy was pursued. The blockade, occupation, and annexation of tribal territory beyond the natural frontier of India do not secure the safety of India but merely add to our commitments. This policy means a scandalous waste of money and is full of peril. It has sown unrest all along the frontier, and, if not reversed betimes, is likely to lead to further troubles and another Afghan war. This matter requires the immediate attention of Lord Reading and Indian public opinion should see to it that this criminal and wasteful policy is given up.

The telegrams and press communiques relating to the frontier situation during the past two months indicate a serious state of affairs in the borderland. A communique dated 4th March said: "More distant sections do not appear to be making any concerted efforts to hand over the Government rifles in their possession. The small village of Kustan, east of Wana Fort, was destroyed by our troops. . . . The Mashud situation show no improvement. Numerous cases of sniping and attacks on piquets and envoys have been reported. On February 10th two piquets near Kotkai were sniped. A few days later a party of the enemy fired on friendly Mashuds engaged in roadmaking at Anna Tangai." Another communique dated a week later stated:—"The Mashuds have continued their guerilla warfare tactics with unabated energy during the past week. A party of road protectionists from Khirgi was ambushed in the Hinnis Tangi on the 4th of March. The next day ten camels were stolen from a contractor and another ten camels from a convoy. Another party of road protection troops of the 25th Punjabis was attacked by an enemy party, estimated to be 100 strong. Under the covering of fire from two directions the enemy reached our advance guard, but a vigorous counter-attack drove them back and they made off. Unfortunately the pursuit failed to get into touch with them." A telegram dated 12th March said: "For some time past parties of Waziris have been visiting the Kohat pass for the purpose of buying rifles from the Adam Khel Afridis. . . . There have been several petty raids lately in the Miranzai Valley by Wazirs, who operate from the Khoedad Khel limits and doubtless receive good deal of encouragement from the Khoedad Khels themselves." Another telegram dated the 2nd April stated: "In their own country the Mahsuds have been responsible for an increased amount of sniping and numerous attacks on picquets and convoys during the past two weeks. A day picquet of the 26th Punjabis was ambushed near Jandola. . . A camel convoy was attacked near Maziani Kirri and the Mahsuds got away with fifty camels." According to a communique dated the 21st April on April 10th, a small party of the 6th Sikhs, proceeding to a blockhouse near Saidgi which is on the Tochi road thirteen miles west of Bannu, was ambushed and lost eight men killed. The enemy, who consisted of fifty Mahsuds were engaged by our troops, but escaped. . . The Indian hospital at Kohat was attacked by raiders on the 13th April. . . A large raiding gang consisting of about five hundred Kharotis Suleiman Khels, Waziris and Khakars has been operating in the Zoab and Loralai districts during the past four days. . . A gang overwhelmed a small party of our scout levies, then moved South, looted a camel convoy and bullock carts belonging to a contractor, and cut telegraphic wires." From these extracts is quite evident that the Waziris are more turbulent than before, notwithstanding the occupation of Waziristan, that the Mahsuds are giving trouble despite the active advance of Indian forces into their country, that raids are becoming frequent resulting in the loss of men, materials, munitions, stores, camels, and the like, that in the guerilla warfare in tribal mountainous territory the Indian troops are often helpless and get the worst of it, and that money is being lavishly spent in risky adventures. The failure of this Quixotic policy is evident.

On a previous occasion we drew the attention of the public to another matter, which is the one topic of discussion all along the frontier, namely, the Khyber Railway construction with the policy and developments it stands for. The tribes most affected by this project are the Afridis, Zekka Khels and the Afghans. Of all the frontier tribes the Afridis have been most closely connected with the Afghan army and the politics of Kabul. No wonder the Afridis, who view the project as a menace to their independence and as an unwarranted act of aggression on the part of the Government of India, are determined by all means in their power to prevent the construction of this line. The Afghans are also uneasy but so far have not shown open hostility. As we have already remarked, nothing was said about the Khyber railway by Lord Rawlinson in the course of his defence of the military policy nor by the "representatives" of the people in the Assembly. A telegram dated the 17th April said: "The laskhar of the hostile Afridis which gathered at Bara in the Aka Khel limits, after proclaiming Mulla Said Akbar as their Amir and despatching an ultimatum to the Political Officer, have mustered strong towards the Kajuri plain and have pitched their camp apparently for an organised attack on the Jamrud Brigade area. . . The Frontier tribes are becoming uncontrollable, especially the Zekka Khels of the Bazar Valley who are busily engaging in open hostilities and raiding military camps." Another telegram dated the 23rd March stated: "The question of the Khyber Railway construction is the one topic of the day in Kabul and the Khyber. At present the Afghan Government have contended themselves with issuing stringent orders to the Chiefs of various tribes in the province of Jellalabad and urging them to recall their countrymen who are working on the railway construction. The letters received from these Chiefs bear threats of confiscation of property and setting fire to the houses of those labourers who ignore their orders, and this has resulted in a complete withdrawal of Afghan labourers. The Afridis were also asked to protest against the scheme and the Zekka Khels, who are still at war with the British Government, have even sent a written ultimatum to the authorities asking them to stop railway construction, otherwise they would hamper the scheme by force." Yet another telegram dated the 19th April said: "The Afridi laskhar under the newly appointed Amir Mulla Said Akbar have started a propaganda against the British and the friendlies, especially against the Khyber Levy and threatened the border posts with small raiding parties. A meeting of these representatives will be convinced at Bagh next Friday, where it is expected that people from every quarter of Tirah will come and listen to the Mulla's sermon. Last night a party of hostile raiders said to be composed of the Mullah's adherents attacked Bright's Hill Post in the Khyber and cut telephones carrying away bundles of wires". According to the latest telegram, wire cutting excursions to the Khyber by tribesmen have become frequent and that tribal forces are demonstrating against the troops stationed in the Khyber. The construction of the Khyber railway is not necessary for the defence of India and is, therefore, an aggressive act. Public opinion should with one voice demand the abandonment of this project as well as the withdrawal from Waziristan and other far-flung outposts. The policy of secrecy, adventure, and aggression has reached a critical stage costing India enormously and it is time that it received its death-blow. India's frontiers must be effectively defended. But for this purpose it is not necessary to embark on costly and perilous adventures. According to Lord Lytton, "Mr. Montagu and his India Office advisers, while most sympathetic with the desire of the Government of India to effect greater economies, had decided that the army in India ought to be reduced to the minimum compatible with safety, but the consideration of safety not economy must be the determining factor." We have shown how the present frontier policy of the Government of India, who, according to Lord Lytton, are desirous of effecting economies, is calculated to defeat their object inasmuch as it has, far from safeguarding the safety of India, actually imperilled it

Notes of the Day.

Ceylon Reforms.

In devising a new constitution for Ceylon the Colonial Office is apparently determined not to profit by the experience of the India Office. The "reformed" constitution which is to be conferred on the Island has been shaped practically over the heads of the public and but for the promise of the Governor that it will be amended in conformity with the public demand, there would not have been the ghost of a chance of its acceptance by the Ceylonese. The "reforms," however, are slow in coming and now that the popular resentment against the scheme has cooled down a bit, the readiness of the authorities to carry out their promise also appears to be getting less and less evident day by day. Instead of ushering in the new constitution after modifications in the light of public criticism, the authorities wish to invite criticisms after the machinery has been set going! Such is twentieth century statesmanship. The underlying motive of this topsy-turvy procedure is, of course, obvious. It is, first, to face the Ceylonese with a settled fact and then to resist every bit of reform that the public may clamour for. If the authorities were genuinely anxious to listen to popular views they would not be proceeding in this utterly undemocratic manner in devising a constitution. It is announced that the "reformed" Council will be opened early next month, but so far the bureaucracy has shown no signs at all that it has paid the least heed to the criticism which has been levelled at the new constitution by the Ceylon National Congress and other political bodies in the island. The Colonial Office now states that it will consider any suggestions for further modifications which the Council may like to make when it meets. That is to say, the Council itself, with all its disabilities and shortcomings, is to be called upon to offer suggestions for its own reform. Could anything be more futile and preposterous?

"Executive" Figure-heads.

The hollowness of the new Ceylon constitution is nowhere better illustrated than in the composition of the Executive Council. It has been given out that there will be in this Council three "unofficial" members. The value of this "concession" will depend first on what the total strength of the Council will be, secondly on whether Europeans also and not merely Ceylonese will be included under the term "unofficial" and lastly on whether these "unofficial" members will have the same status as the rest of the members. On the first two points there is uncertainty, while as regards the last, it has been made plain that the "unofficial" Executive members will be mere figureheads, without any definite work and with no definite responsibility to the legislature. The Ceylon National Congress has protested emphatically against the creation of these irresponsible Executive members and it is surprising that the Colonial Office should stick to this reactionary proposal, which had to be give up in the case of Burma. Both Sir Reginald Craddock and the Government of India had recommended such a proposal in the case of Burma, but Mr. Montagu so thoroughly exposed its untenability that the former had to acquiesce in throwing it overboard. The Ceylonese are to be admitted to the Executive Council because of the training they will get thereby in the art of governance. But if they are to be entrusted with no responsibility how are they to secure the training? As Mr. Montagu remarks: "the legislative machinery will not be more effective in training the people as a whole in the appreciation of the administrative difficulties than the proposed Executive machinery in training selected individuals in the exercise of responsibility." Admitted to no responsibility and deprived of all share in the administration the politically-minded among the people will be driven to useless agitation and vain criticism. If admitted to a due share of responsibility they would be "capable of conversion into loyal and responsible servants of the public"; otherwise they will become "hostile, irresponsible and inexperienced critics." Mr. Montagu has, therefore, suggested that the only safe and honest way to reform is to train the people in the exercise of real responsibility, rather than in criticism, by creating posts, however few, where they can practise actual administration. But the Colonial office and the bureaucracy in Ceylon have more faith in the art of camouflage than in sincere concession to popular demands. We cannot believe that the Ceylonese will put up with such "tinsel" reforms for long.

A Welcome Change.

A welcome change of attitude towards important public questions is discernible on the part of the "Bengalee," which is accredited to be a ministerial organ. Our contemporary has been a whole-hearted admirer of the "Reforms" and misses no occasion to tell our countrymen that their salvation lies in making these "Reforms" a "stupendous success." In voicing this sentiment it is only expressing the first article of the creed of our "Moderate" friends, led by Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea. But, apart from pious sentiments of this type, we note that some of the views expressed by our contemporary afford a strange contrast to the opinions held by the leaders of the "Moderate" party. In a recent issue, our contemporary offers ten points for the consideration of the new Viceroy. The first of these is that "the Punjab tragedy of 1919 is still an open sore with the Indian public." Is that so? We thought, after the declaration of the Moderate leaders that the repentence of the bureaucracy was "ample" and "convincing," Indians had no more cause, at least in the eyes of these leaders, to feel aggrieved and keep the sore open. We had also been told by them that after the application of the Ducal salve of "forgive and forget" the wound ought to heal. Yet, the "Bengalee" tells us that the sore is still open. Is this not rather unkind on its "Moderate" friends, who want their countrymen to forget the whole distasteful episode? Our contemporary also asks for "drastic" curtailment of expenditure, reconstitution of the Press Committee, redistribution of portfolios in the Viceroy's Cabinet, Indianisation of the Army and so on. Our contemporary would have done well to express these views earlier in the day and to have appealed to its own friends in the "Moderate" circle rather than to the bureaucracy, for it is they who have acquiesced, without much protest, in the extravagant financial programme of the bureaucracy. Our contemporary also demands that the whole Publicity Bureau of the Government of India should be done away with—"lock, stock and barrel." In this also, our contemporary runs counter to the wishes of the "Moderate" leaders, who, it will be recalled, waxed eloquent on the excellent work which the Bureau was expected to perform and who were only too willing to sanction the budgetted allotment.

THE AWAKENING OF KATHIAWAD.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Kathiawad Political Conference was held after all; Mr. Mansukhlal's dream of life has been realized after all. The dumb have found tongue to speak. The long pent-up steam has found a safety-valve The usual down-cast looks of the serfs of the States have at last attempted to stiffen themselves, and the people are opening their eyes to see for themselves, what burdens their existence, what thralls are there that weigh over them so heavily. The ice has been broken; the doors of freedom of expression have been opened. What a luck? What a success? What happiness? What a future?

The British officials have been surprised at the awakening, are awakened with a rude shock, have had the unexpected sight of the awakened heart of Kathiawad. Who would have expected a year ago, that the Superintendent of Police of the whole of the Kathiawad, that stern British official, would be required to produce his admission card at the gate of the Conference pandal by the volunteer on duty, and that he might have to submit to the orders and return home!

Who could have dreamt a short time before, that a piece of, possibly unconscious, inciviility of the highest British official of the province, the representative of His Majesty's Government here, the Agent to the Governor, in not taking his hat off his head, when entering the house, would be resented and given expression to, by a portion of people in the house? Unpleasantness resulting from this incident, was avoided only because the person was Mr. Maconochie, whose progressive attitude, sympathetic administration, and the nobility of heart, are acknowledged by all.

But the voice has scarcely reached the bridge-tables, tennis courts or the dazzlingly luxuriant drawing rooms of the princes. It is true, they are too busy, in their pleasure hunts, motor excursions or the enjoyments at Taj and the like, to find time to listen to these cries of their people.

They deserve to be pitied. Who does not pity the sad luck of the Czar of the Winter Palace or the Kaiser of the Potsdam? Who can view with unconcern the misfortunes that have befallen these once few fortunates of the world? With that before our eyes, who may not feel this suicidal indifference of the princes towards the present-day atmosphere?

The hand is out, the foot has moved, the voice has spoken to warn them, to protect them, to awaken them; and still, they are there, staking on the bridge and the billiard tables, enjoying the rich dishes of the Taj, shooting at the innocent, sleeping—sleeping over the happenings that take place around them. What an institution of greatness, of purity, of beneficence, and what a depth of degradation, what a dangerous downfall, what detrimental, destructive, elements at work!

Princes beware, for your own sake, for the preservation of your own order, for the upkeep of the institution which gave Pratap and Shivaji, Rama and Krishna! Or, else, time will have its turn.

That was a bit of digression. One fact stands out in absolute relief; new life has permeated, new light has dawned throughout; Kathiawad has had in embryo, that self-same fight for country's liberty, for individual freedom, for equality of races; yes, all that is meant by it, is in store for us; we have entered the arena, we have begun the march, our eyes are devouringly fixed on that richest, that purest, that dearest object in the universe. The Conference said it in terms, which could not have been clearer, more definite. Kathiawad demanded *Swarajya*—a Government responsible to the people. The heart of Kathiawad spoke it in no uncertain voice, demanded it in no vague, mistakable terms.

Things did not appear to be so cheerful a couple of days before the session; despondency was there in most of the hearts—though not so in Mr. Mansukhlal. Mr. Shukal and his companions were still out; the response from the people of the provinces was not encouraging, if not poor, except from Sorath, that stronghold of sturdy peasantry—the work of those redoubtable Patel father and son of Gondal. Hopes were centred in, eyes were fixed on, Mr. Patel's attitude; and it was not in vain. Mr. Patel proved his mettle, justified all expectations, brought in Mr. Shukla and his party in the Conference pandal, and on the opening day of the Conference; to speak in the words of the great Gujrati poet, Manilal, gone were the disputes and discussions, disappeared all rivalries and animosities, and united were all that were separated. Thus, at the last moment the House had the most agreeable and happy surprise, of seeing both parties on the same platform, working for the same end. Mr. Shukla, too, rose fully to the occasion, gave a final stroke to the erstwhile antagonism, manifested his innate nobility of heart, by himself offering to move, and moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Mansukhlal, in a most graceful speech, worthy of the man, of whom, Kathiawad expects not little.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, for whose courage and sympathy, no words of admiration can suffice, though he could not attend the Conference, did not fail to catch the opportunity of expressing his views on some of the questions of the day, in his exhibition speech.

His sincere expressions: "We too are patriots, we too are well-wishers of India, there is nothing improper in people's demands for their share in the administrative responsibilities" will long be remembered, for their earnestness if not for boldness, rarely found in princes on this side of the country. Possibly, the Conference would never have been held without him, in State limits, would assuredly never have achieved this success anywhere else. His next natural step now ought to be to remedy the grievances of his people, abolish the public meetings and the press laws, and to come out with his declaration ending all

(Continued on page 8.)

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

PRESENTED ON MAY 5---EXPIRES ON MAY 10

ALLIES' DETERMINATION TO TAKE ACTION.

FAILING ACCEPTANCE OF LATEST PROPOSALS.

PREMIER ON GERMANY'S DEFAULT.

MR. ASQUITH'S COMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 8.

The opening debate on the reparations in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that the strong Allied action was necessitated not merely by Germany being in default, but by her general attitude. There were growing indications that she did not intend to carry out her obligations. She was beginning to challenge her responsibility. She had been invited to make an offer to discharge the whole claim, but the offer, when it had at length been made, had been so inadequate as to constitute a contemptuous defiance of the Treaty. The only thing left was to allow the Treaty to function.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

Mr. Lloyd George then detailed the financial proposals. He emphasised what an important concession had been made in not allowing interest on the unissued bonds to accumulate against Germany, and he hoped that it would have important effects. He believed that the demands handed to the German Ambassador were fair, just, and considerate. The German people had used to face the disagreeable facts, and they must be confronted with a more disagreeable alternative. He emphasised the nature of the alternative by picturing what occupation of the Ruhr, Germany's great pre-war arsenal, meant, saying that with the Ruhr gone industrial Germany would wither. He said that France was prepared to march on May 1st, but she realised the force of appeal to give Germany a full opportunity to consider the findings of the Reparations Commission. Germany must make up her mind to realise that there was no alternative but the acceptance. He deprecated impatience with the attitude of France, whose position was not ours nor Italy's.

GERMANY'S DEFAULT.

The Premier dwelt on the forbearance of the Allies during the past two years in making every allowance for Germany's difficulties. Germany had undoubtedly been in default with regard to the disarmament. Her surrender and destruction of guns had been very satisfactory, but there were still too many machine-guns and rifles unsurrendered, while the existence of irregular military organisations was disquieting, because they were capable of becoming the nucleus of a formidable army, thus preventing France and Belgium from settling down. Germany had also been in default with regard to war criminals. The position in this connection was quite unsatisfactory, especially as the Allies had made very substantial concessions to Germany.

Dealing with the London Conferences proposals, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that the question, whether the financial result of the proposals would be higher or lower than the Paris proposals, depended entirely on German prosperity. If the German exports did not improve the result would be considerably lower than the Paris proposals. If the German exports approximated the prewar figures at the present values, it would equal the Paris figures, and, only if Germany became exceedingly prosperous would the figures exceed the Paris figures. The whole point of the new scheme was that Germany's annual liability would vary according to her ability to discharge it.

25 PER CENT. DUTY ON GERMAN EXPORTS.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the 25 per cent. duty on German exports would be in the bills of exchange and would depend entirely upon the recovery of Germany's export trade which before the war was five-hundred million sterling. The value of it now would be about a thousand millions, and 25 per cent. on that basis would be 250 millions sterling. The Special Commission, sitting in Berlin, would be appointed to supervise the collection of receipts from this and other revenues. Probably Germany would be able to pay an equivalent of 150 million sterling per year in gold marks, for the first two or three years.

Concluding, the Premier said that the Allies realised the difficulties which German statesmen had to face. It was a good thing for the German people themselves to be brought up sharply and told firmly and distinctly that unless they accepted this the Allies must and would—(cheers)—take action. He was not talking in the language of menace but of practical commission.

MR ASQUITH'S COMMENDATION.

A hearty commendation of the proposals was voiced by Mr. Asquith who said that their great merit, in contra-distinction to their predecessors, was that they followed the machinery of the Treaty. He most emphatically declared that it would be a criminal mistake, which would never be forgiven in the world's history, if the opportunity were allowed to pass of accepting the really reasonable method of discharging the legal and moral obligation, the actual extent and scope of which could not be measured by pecuniary compensation. Mr. Asquith said it appeared that the House would unite with the press and with those who would shortly be responsible for taking the momentous decisions in not rejecting the opportunity which might not recur, and, what was more important, might enable the restarting of the whole economic future of Europe and the world on the lines of agreement. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clynes uttered a warning against supporting the schemes which aimed beyond the mere enforcement of the reparations.

Mr. Barnes said that the Germans had been presuming upon the excessive leniency of some Britishers, but the latter were convinced that Germany's best service in the world would be facing her responsibilities.

Major-General Seely insisted upon the British support of the French, while the United States stood out from the Anglo-French Treaty.

The discussion was noteworthy for the general approval expressed of the reparations scheme.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

The Supreme Council, whose Conference was unexpectedly prolonged until to-day, held a discussion in the afternoon with the members of the Reparations Commission as to the method and time of payment of the Reparationse. The Commission has decided to adopt the methods of payment, which have been approved by the Supreme Council and to notify them to Germany. Late yesterday evening the English version of the agreement was signed the ultimatum to Germany has been signed, and will be handed to the German Ambassador to-day. It makes reference to disarmament and punishment of War Criminals. The ultimatum expires at ten o'clock on the night of May 11th.

PROCEEDING WITH PRELIMINARY MEASURES

INVITATION TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

The Supreme Council yesterday evening, telegraphed a formal invitation to the United States' Government inviting their participation in the Supreme Council, Conference of Ambassadors and Reparations Commission.

A communique says that the Allies are proceeding from to-day with the preliminary measures for the occupation of Ruhr and have invited the Reparations Commission to notify the German Government, at the latest by May 5th, of its decision on the subject of time and methods of Germany's payment of her debt to the Allies and to summon Germany to declare categorically, within six days of receipt of the above decision, her resolution unreservedly to carry out the obligations as regards the reparations, disarmament and trial of War Criminal. Otherwise, the Allies will proceed, on May 12th with the occupation of the Ruhr Valley and other naval and military measures. Occupation will last until the conditions have been fulfilled.

GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVT. RESIGNS.

OWING TO AMERICA'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
BERLIN, May 4.

In consequence of the United States reply to the German Note the Imperial Government has resigned but has consented to remain in office temporarily.

ALLEID EXPERTS RETURN TO PARIS

REPARATIONS COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE IN PONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

Marshal Foch and Admiral Grasset have returned to Paris and members of the Reparations Commission have arrived in London.

ULTIMATUM HANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 8.

At the conclusion of this morning's meeting of the Supreme Council the Allied ultimatum was handed to the German Ambassador and the French and Italian delegates then left for home.

"FIGHTING FOR A LIVING WAGE."

WAR AGAINST MINERS.

CONDEMNED BY JOINT LABOUR MEETING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 7.

The joint meeting of Labour Leaders, which was convened in the House of Commons this evening, was not concerned with the question of strike solution, but with the help for the miners. The meeting, over which Mr. Clynes presided, drew up a manifesto signed, amongst others, by Mr. Arthur Henderson, condemning the mine-owners and Government for making war against the miners, and declaring that the miners are fighting for a living wage and in declining to accept unlimited reductions in wages, are fighting a dangerous principle on behalf of the organised Labour. The manifesto, therefore, urges Labour to give generous financial assistance to the miners.

STRONG EFFORTS FOR SETTLEMENT.

SIR A. DUCKHAM AS ARBITER.

FRESH PROPOSALS BEFORE GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-45 a.m., May 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 8.

Strong efforts are being made to arrange at least a temporary coal settlement. It is reported that the miners would accept Sir Arthur Duckham as arbiter in this connection, and members of Parliament, upon this assumption, are placing fresh proposals before Government, which, it is hoped, will lead to developments during the week-end. Sir A. Duckham was a member of the Sankey Coal Commission in 1919 when he presented an independent report.

On the other hand, Lord Milner is widely named as a suitable head of the suggested impartial tribunal. Meanwhile, Northumberland miners are urging acceptance of the Government's offer, and the miners in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Durhamshire, and Lanarkshire are evincing an earnest wish to resume work. Altogether the fresh signs are most significant.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

PROLONGED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

The House of Commons, by 215 votes to 54, has passed a resolution prolonging the existing emergency regulations and introducing several new measures including further powers for restricting trams, pleasure steamers and lighting and extension of summer-time. All speakers dwelt upon the orderly manner in which the dispute was being carried on.

Mr. Shortt, replying to the opposition, contended that all the danger of the Triple Alliance action was not passed, and quoted refusals to handle imported coal. Volunteers would be utilised, if necessary, to handle coal at ports and on railways.

NAVAL RESERVISTS AND STRIKE BREAKING.

MEN REFUSE AND RESUME ON ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons at question-time Col. Amery said that a battalion of Naval Reservists employed on military duty had collectively protested against being engaged in strike-breaking and were returned to Portsmouth, where it was explained that they would only be called out by the request of the Local Civil Authorities against lawbreakers. Men, thereupon, expressed their readiness to resume duty.

MR. THOMAS DEPARTS FOR AMERICA.

CONFIDENT OF END OF DISPUTE IN A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has departed for America for the benefit of his health. Mr. Thomas, in an interview prior to his departure, confidently predicted the end of the dispute within a week.

OIL AS FUEL.

EXPERT COMMITTEE'S EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

The Expert Committee under the direction of the Food Department has been making investigations into the question of substitution of oil as fuel. A number of successful experiments, which have already been made include firing by oil of railway locomotives, engines of all kinds, bakers' ovens and cotton mills. As a result of the experiments two cotton mills at Shaw in Lancashire, which closed down when the coal supply was exhausted have now re-started and ten vessels have left Sunderland to bring coal from the Continent. It is stated that the crews of these vessels have agreed to handle coal on their return.

"A GREAT SENSATION IN DUBLIN!"

SIR J. CRAIG & DE VALERA CONFER.

"MOST IMPORTANT EVENT IN IRELAND."

VICEROY FITZALAN LEAVES FOR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-15 a.m., May 6.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 8.

A Belfast telegram announces that Sir James Craig and De Valera met to-day and exchanged views with regard to the future of Ireland. Sir James Craig has called a special meeting of Ulster Unionists for to-morrow to discuss the situation. The meeting between Sir James Craig and De Valera has caused an optimistic feeling in Dublin. Sir James Craig reported De Valera's views to Viceroy Fitzalan, who immediately left for London. Hopes are expressed that the irreconcilables will not spoil the outlook.

The meeting between Sir James Craig and De Valera has created a great sensation in Dublin. It is described as the most important event in Ireland since the Easter 1916, and the opinion generally connects the meeting with Lord Derby's recent visit, also with the arrival of Fitzalan, the new Viceroy. The Ulster Unionists believe that the meeting must have been inspired by some new advances from the Sinn Fein, and it is pointed out that De Valera's electoral manifesto declares that the Sinn Fein stands for "Such devolution of administration and authority as would make for satisfaction and contentment of all sections of the people"—the language certainly less sweeping than used previously.

A DISASTROUS AMBUSH.

ENDED IN 8 CASUALTIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

A particularly disastrous ambush occurred at Rathmore County, Kerry, yesterday, involving killing of one non-commissioned officer and seven policemen who had gone to bring in a body of a dead man labelled a convicted spy. A hundred and fifty attackers poured terrific fire from both the sides of the road and only one constable escaped.

GOODS SHEDS SET ON FIRE.

ONE LAKH STERLING DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Yesterday evening, forty armed men intimidated a caretaker into opening the goods shed of the British Irish Steam Packet Company at North Wall, Dublin and removed five tons of motor tyres belonging to the Constabulary. They set fire to the shed and the fire spread, gutting the whole shed and destroying hundreds of tons of foodstuffs. The estimates of the damage range from a hundred thousand sterling.

SUPPLY OF COAL TO BREWERIES STOPPED,

SUNDAY TRAINS CURTAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON, May 4.

Evidence of the effects of strike are accumulating. Government has prohibited further supply of coal to breweries and distilleries and the London Brighton and South Coast Railway is curtailing the Sunday services and temporarily closing over fifty stations on Sundays.

ATTEMPT TO SCUTTLE FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

An attempt was made during the night to scuttle six small obsolete naval ships near Queenstown. Armed men boarded the ships from rowing boats and overpowered the caretakers. They then opened seacocks and water flowed in rapidly. Naval ratings are now employed in pumping out the water, which has not done any considerable damage.

PUBLIC LIGHTING CURTAILED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Owing to the coal shortage, Government has prohibited public lighting by gas and electricity in towns below five thousand inhabitants, except as far as is necessary for police purposes. In larger towns public lighting must be reduced to twenty-five per cent. of the normal. Power for tramways must also be reduced by twenty-five per cent.

NO TRAIN FACILITIES ON WHIT-MONDAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.

Owing to the coal shortage, train facilities on Whit-Monday will be smaller instead of larger than usual. Indeed the Great Eastern Railway announces the suspension of all suburban trains from Saturday night until Tuesday morning.

GOOD PEACE MUST BE COMPROMISE!

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO MOSLEM DELEGATION.

HOW FAR TREATY WILL BE MODIFIED.

A SOP TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Montagu sent a letter on April 29th to the Indian Moslem Delegation, Messrs. Chotani, Kidwai and Dr. Ansari, in reply to the recent communication from the delegation. In the letter Mr. Montagu expresses the appreciation of the services of the deputation in helping to secure a lasting peace in the Near East.

Referring to the deputation's second interview with the Premier, Mr. Montagu says, as one who has consistently and persistently felt it his duty and privilege to represent the views not only of Indian Mohammedans but of India on the Turkish Peace Terms, he feels he should correct the impression left upon the delegation. It was true that the Premier was unable to agree to the restoration of Thrace to Turkey, that he hoped the settlement proposed for Smyrna would be approved by the Turks, also that he insisted upon the internationalisation of the Straits and adhered to the arrangements already made for Mesopotamia and Palestine. But the Premier expressed a desire to evacuate Constantinople and to leave it to the Ottoman Government, the Internationalisation of Straits can, in no way, menace the security of Constantinople, nor is the door shut to some safeguard for Constantinople from attack *via* Thrace. The Premier further seems to have accepted the deputation's view with regard to the religious suzerainty of the Kaliph.

NO WANT OF TIME.

Mr. Montagu assures the delegation that they are under a misapprehension in thinking that sufficient time was not granted to them to explain their case. He declares that no case on behalf of any people has been stated more clearly or adequately than the case of the Mohammedans of India. All clear and forceful contributions of the deputation to the study of the question did not place anything new before those responsible for the negotiation of peace. Mr. Montagu has spent a very large part of his energies since the beginning of the peace negotiations in explaining and advocating their views and the Government of India have been equally unremitting in telegraphing to London. Mr. Montagu recognises fully that this cannot be the same to the deputation as advocacy and explanation by its own race and faith, but the deputation had many predecessors. The Indian Moslems had been given an opportunity of stating their case to the Council of Four in Paris and no other Delegation had been given similar opportunity. The Aga Khan, Mr. Yusuf Ali, the Sahib Zada Aftab Ahmed Khan, helped by representative Hindus such as the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha, all by letter and speech, had represented the deputation's views very fully. The invitation given to the deputation at the last moment was to restate the case so that no stone should be left unturned and it was suggested by Lord Chelmsford on February 7th. It was unfortunate that the deputation arrived when the London Conference was nearing the end, and England gravely pre-occupied with Political and Economic troubles, but Mr. Montagu had every reason to know that the visit was by no means unfruitful. Its results had been very considerable. The deputation's carefully prepared written memorandum had received the most careful consideration, and their two interviews with the Premier had been most useful and profitable.

NET RESULT.

As regard the Treaty itself Mr. Montagu sums up the position as follows:—The demands of the deputation may, at the present time, not be entirely fulfilled, but there is every reason to hope that

First Turkey will be as free and independent as she was before the war except for the limitation of armaments imposed upon her as upon other enemies of the Allies in the late war and internationalisation of the Straits, which is necessary for the security of Europe generally and Turkey particularly.

Secondly, Adrianople will have special autonomous organisation determined by the Council of the League of Nations.

Thirdly, the rights of the Moslems throughout Thrace will be recognised and respected by the provisions of the Treaty.

Fourthly, steps will be taken to secure demilitarisation of that part of Thrace which would threaten the new Turkish frontier.

Fifthly, with regard to Palestine there is no reason to fear disabilities or inequalities in the treatment of the Moslems.

Sixthly, with regard to Hedjaz there is no reason to fear foreign control or authority.

Seventhly, with regard to Mesopotamia Mr. Montagu hopes in a very short time to see a vigorous new Arab State and,

Eighthly and finally, with regard to the Khaliphate which the Allies have repeatedly declared is a matter for the Moslems alone. The Treaty will safeguard Moslem control of the Moslem Holy Places and as the Premier assured the deputation, the Allies did not intend to interfere in the slightest degree with the spiritual relationship between the Kaliph and the inhabitants of the territories, which would no longer be Turkish and if there is any obscurity in this connection Mr. Montagu will do his best to have it removed.

GREEK AGGRESSION.

Mr. Montagu has made representations to the Foreign Office in regard to the action of the Greek Troops at Smyrna and will write to the deputation further as soon as he can. If the delegation has anything to add Mr. Montagu is at their disposal and will see that anything they suggest is carefully considered. Mr. Montagu assures the deputation that the Premier thoroughly realises the importance to India of a satisfactory settlement of these questions and has undoubtedly displayed sympathy towards the delegation. The Premier desires to pay the fullest regard to the religious sentiments of the Mussulmans.

GOOD PEACE MUST BE COMPROMISE.

Mr. Montagu, in conclusion, emphasises that peace-making after the world war is the most difficult and complicated task, in which many irreconcilable points of view and conflicting advantages must be taken into account. No participant in the war can claim that any peace is wholly satisfactory. Good Peace must be a compromise. He trusts that the delegation and those they represent will recognise this, whatever may befall and in the final settlement they will be able to see that even if all their requests have not been granted their religious sentiments have been respected and undoubted claims of India to special consideration, in helping to determine the Turkish Peace have been abundantly recognised in the provisions of Peace.

A "BRILLIANT PEACE" ASSURED!

BEKIR SAMI BEY ON REVISED TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

A telegram from Angora states that Mustapha Kemal and the National Assembly have received Ahmed Khan and his suite. The meeting was most cordial.

Bekir Sami Bey, referring to the results of the London Conference in the Government newspaper, expresses the conviction that the revised Treaty of Sevres will assure a brilliant peace. He is satisfied that a new conference will be held.

U S NAVAL BILL IN SENATE COMMITTEE

APPROPRIATIONS TO BE INCREASED 496 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has ordered the Naval Bill to be reported after increasing the total appropriations from 396 million to 496 million dollars, thus restoring it to almost the same form in which it was defeated last March.

Mr. Borah's amendment requesting President Harding to call the International Disarmament Conference was defeated in the Committee.

MALAYA RUBBER OUTPUT.

GOVT. DO NOT INTERFERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.

At question-time in the House of Commons, Mr. Wood stated he had received proposals for legislation restricting the output of rubber in Malaya, but, after a careful consideration, had decided not to introduce legislation because such policy would involve financial liabilities which the Malay States was unable to afford. It would also necessitate undue Government interference in the economic conditions. Mr. Wood deeply regretted the present state of the rubber industry, but felt that conditions must be allowed to right themselves.

"NON-VIOLENCE IS IN OUR VERY MARROW!"

VIOLENCE---ENEMY OF SWARAJ.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

CULTIVATORS MAKE FEELING SPEECHES

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE : THIRD DAY.

The third day of the Maharashtra Conference had a rather heavy agenda before it, the Conference which was to have begun its work at 6 a.m. actually began about 10. There were two resolutions round which a hot controversy raged.

N. C. O. Resolution.

The first of these was the Non-Cooperation resolution as passed by the Nagpur Congress. The Conference was asked to give effect to it with greater zeal. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. L. B. Bhopatker, a well-known non-cooperating pleader of Poona, pleading for some sort of latitude to be given to the two classes specially selected by the Congress, namely pleaders and students. He also wanted that the word "British" should be substituted for the word "foreign" in regard to boycott of goods, etc. Mr. Bhopatker's contention was that the Congress had created a special prejudice against these two classes and was thus creating disunion between the different classes of Indians, which was not in the interest of the country. He also pleaded that if lawyers and students have not yet non-cooperated it was not because they were not convinced of the soundness of the Congress mandate, but that there were other circumstances which had prevented there so doing. It was also impossible to boycott all foreign goods, in their state of industrial development, therefore they should only boycott British goods.

The Highest Ideal.

To this Mr. S. M. Paranjpe made a reply and he carried the audience with him, which was in no mood for half-measures, whoever may be their protagonists. Mr. Paranjpe's contention was that the Congress resolution stood for their highest ideal and each one should try his best to follow it; if they could follow it fully so much the better for the country. He also gave the example of students who tried to win the full number of marks in a particular subject, but sometimes they could scrap just enough to pass the examination or pass in the first or second class In the end, however, Mr. Bhopatkers amendment was defeated by a very heavy majority, he only finding a score of votes in his support.

Malegaon Tragedy.

The next controversial resolution was about Malegaon, which is so much in the eyes of the public just now. The resolution condemned the action of the people as well as Government and appointed a Committee to safeguard the interests of people so that the innocent may not suffer as usually happens in the aftermath of such a disturbance.

Mr. Patel's Amendment.

To this a very lengthy amendment was moved by no less a person than Mr. V. J. Patel, very comprehensive in its scope, condemning the action of the residents of Malegaon very severely; Mr. Patel wanted that people should devote their attention to the constructive side of the programme, and he wanted them to desist from using any sort of harsh words while speaking of their unfriends; he also desired that there should be no civil disobedience, as the time was not yet. Mr. Patel's point was that they should not waste their breath and time in using harsh words about people who were not of them and with them, and they should more usefully employ themselves in doing some constructive work on the lines of the Congress mandate. He made a rather astounding statement that if they did not adopt his amendment he would go away with the impression that Maharashtra was not in favour of non-violent non-cooperation. The audience vigorously denied this insinuation.

Powerful Reply to Mr. Patel.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made a powerful reply and he controverted Mr. Patel's suggestions. Mr. Mehta said so far they knew nothing about the conditions of Malegaon, and it was not proper for them to condemn only one party. Mr. Patel found neither sympathisers nor supporters in his contention and he could only capture one vote and that was his own.

Peasants Make Feeling Speeches.

The resolution on the grievances of the people in regard to land revenue and forest administration brought before the audience speakers from the cultivators class and they at once captured their heart by narrating their grievances in a simple and homely style, but full of pathos and feeling. It was rather a surprise to the audience that with so little education these people could make much better speeches than the studied and prolix orations in the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Councils. Although their language was faulty the speeches were full of sense and arguments.

Altogether the Conference had a very crowded programme before it, which it had to conclude on the third and last day before dispersing.

NON-COOPERATING STUDENTS AND LAWYERS CONGRATULATED.

The first resolution which was placed before the Conference was that:—"This Conference fully supports the Non-Cooperation resolution passed at the Nagpur Congress and congratulates the students and lawyers and title-holders who have non-cooperated, and urges upon those who have not yet done this to do so at an early date.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye who proposed this in a few words, was seconded by Mr. Nasaralli Mawji.

Moulvi Mahomed Sidiq, supporting, said it was not possible for them to "forget and forgive" when they were not in a position to do so. Those who condoned sin themselves became sinners; those who condoned inequities and grave offences against a whole nation, became partners in those very crimes.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker moved the following amendment:—"Having regard to the fact that the Non-Cooperation movement has accomplished the purpose for which it was inaugurated and has been carried on, this Conference recommends that the Congress to be held at Ahmedabad in December next should delete, out of clause A. and B. of the Non-Cooperation resolution passed at the Nagpur Congress, all such provisions as directing the withdrawal of students from Government and aided schools and colleges and suspension of pleaders, and substitute the word British for foreign in the resolution."

Mr. Bhopatker said as soon as the Nagpur resolution was passed he at once gave up his profession and he was helping the N.C.O. movement in all possible ways. He had done so on a former occasion and therefore they could not say that he was prejudiced in favour of any particular thing. They should not think that the students or lawyers who were attending the present institutions were doing so, because they wanted to go there and that they did not want to leave them at all, but because they had many other things to consider and difficulties to encounter. The real object of Non-Cooperation movement had succeeded, and they should not create prejudice against any particular class of people. The fewer unfriends they created in the course of the progress of their movement the better it would be for them. He wanted real non-cooperators, and not sham ones. How many students or lawyers had given up the present institutions? Not many. Why should the Congress select only two classes and why should not the whole nation take part in the whole movement. They, of course, could not amend the Congress resolution now; they could only do so at Ahmedabad. Let them have as many national colleges and arbitration courts, but he strongly protested against creating a class war and class prejudice amongst Indians. They talked of boycotting foreign goods, but how many things, even in that very pandal, were Swadeshi? Let them not have sham, but the truth, the real truth.

Mr. Phansalker, a non-cooperating pleader, seconding, said he was one of the first to give up his practice, and he was quite willing to give up his life even for the sake of the country. But he implored them not to create false prejudice against particular classes of people. Those very persons who abused the lawyers took advantage of them when they had a case in the Court.

Mr. Kavde Shastri of Poona, supporting, said he was neither a student nor a lawyer, but he wanted to support the amendment on principle. Even Mr. Gandhi's "Young India" was printed with foreign inks, on foreign machinery and foreign paper. If it was not so he was quite willing to withdraw his words. Let them not have any sham in their national movements, but let them be sincere in all they did.

MR. PARANJPE'S REPLY.

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, in replying to the debate ,said the Congress resolution while mandatory asked its adherents to do their best and utmost to give effect to that resolution. It did not *compel* anybody at once to give up his practice or give up studies in Government schools. The Congress resolution was the highest ideal they had to place before their eyes, and every one had to do his best to follow it. Some people might be able to react the ideal, and some not, but that did not mean that they should lower the high standard of their ideal. He was opposed to the change in the resolution, although he was quite convinced that a sort of prejudice was created against these two classes of people. It was only proper that they should have the highest ideal before them, and therefore the Congress resolution should not be altered.

The amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority, only a few voting for it.

CULTIVATORS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Sakharam B. Patil then moved:—"This Conference resolves to appoint a subcommittee of the Provincial Congress Committee to look into the grievance of the cultivators particularly in regard to forest and agricultural departments, with a request that the report be submitted to the next Conference."

Messrs. Dalmido, Marutrao Kasar, Babutao Adhavrao spoke on the resolution and it was passed.

MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

Mr. J. M. Mehta then moved:—"This Conference is of the opinion that the misdeeds committed at Malegaon, whoever may be the perpetrators of same, should be condemned as improper; the Conference is also of the opinion that the conduct of the authorities which provoked the people into committing those misdeeds should equally be condemned and it sympathises with the sufferers and their families. The Conference also appoints a committee of the following gentlemen, with a request that they should submit their report to the Provincial Congress Committee as early as possible, to see that innocent people do not suffer in the course of Government enquiries: Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. V. G. Ketkar, Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. L. B. Bhopatker and Mr. Nazir Haji Mavji."

Mr. Mehta said they were unable to give any definite opinion now as to who was to be blamed for the misdeeds committed at Malegaon. But the non-cooperators had no right to kill the sub-inspector although he might have provoked the people to commit the deeds.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, seconding, said as non-violent non-cooperators they blamed the guilty persons, whoever they might be.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following amendment:—

While strongly condemning the general attitude of the authorities towards the N.C.O. movement, particularly in needlessly provoking people to violence, by diverse acts, in many cases, illegal uncalled-for and deliberate, this Conference still more strongly condemns those non-cooperators. Cooperators who at Malegaon and other places who may have directly or indirectly been party to acts of violence and regards them as enemies of Swarajya.

In view of the deplorable happenings at Malegaon, this Conference is of opinion that—

(a) Congress workers should carry on a still more vigorous propaganda against violence.

(b) Congress workers should concentrate exclusively on the constructive side of the programme of the Congress.

(c) There should be no processions, *hartals* or demonstrations of any kind, when known leaders are prosecuted or imprisoned, but instead, the Conference expects greater response to the Congress demand upon the people on such occasions.

(d) There should be no Civil Disobedience by any Congress workers.

This Conference recommends to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which meets at Allahabad on the 10th instant immediately to appoint a committee of the persons named in the resolution to visit Malegaon for inquiry and report on the situation to the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr. Patel said the amendment which had been moved in the Subjects Committee, had become the resolution now and the resolution had been changed into an amendment. They must bear that in mind before coming to a decision. While the amendment severely condemned the action of Government, it still more severely condemned the action of the people. Their whole edifice of Non-Cooperation was built on non-violence and they must remember that where and when the foundation was not strong the superstructure had to come down. Therefore, it was that they should adhere very strictly to non-violence. Violence defeated their objects and non-violence advanced their cause. Government was only waiting for their movement to become violent. Violence was the enemy of Swaraj, and those non-cooperators who practised violence, under however grave provocation it might be, were their enemies and not friends. Nowhere in the world had a nation become free without violence, but Mr. Gandhi wanted to show to the world that it was possible to win Swaraj by means of non-violent Non-Cooperation. They had to follow this course at any rate for one year, and after that their Congress would decide upon other measures. The question before them was not whether their Government was good or bad; what they wanted was Home Rule. Good Government was no substitute for self-government, and Tilak had already told them that Home Rule was their birthright. Instead of holding demonstrations, or having processions, they should do concrete work for the country; the lawyers could give up their practice and students their colleges and schools. Such a thing was better than mere demonstrations. So long as their Congress had not asked them to follow Civil Disobedience they should not follow that course. Instead of wasting their energies in such useless things they should concentrate energies on some useful work for their country. While they did not want to kill anybody, they were ready to die for their country. Let the people do their duty as laid down by the Congress and they had no objection to Government doing what they liked. What he wanted to say was they should concentrate their attention on the constructive side of the propaganda and not on mere denunciation and talk. He had shown the amendment to Mr. Gandhi and he had corrected it where necessary and fully approved of it. If they did not adopt the amendment, personally, he would carry the impression with him that Maharashtra was not for non-violent Non-Cooperation. (Cries of "No. No.")

"RESIST NOT EVIL."

Mr. Jaya Sukhlal Mehta in seconding the amendment, said Christ had told them: "Resist no evil" and they had to follow that when they followed Non-Cooperation. In non-violent Non-Cooperation there could be no such thing as compromise; they should have the whole of it, and not merely a part of it. It was no use calling names to other people when they could use their time in a more useful way.

"NON-VIOLENCE IN OUR VERY MARROW."

Mr. J. M. Mehta, in replying, said he opposed the amendment not because he loved Mr. Patel less, but because he loved truth more. There was no necessity for such an amendment, for it insinuated that they were the guilty persons, whereas they admitted nothing of the kind. They were staunch followers of non-violent Non-Cooperation and where was the necessity of their reiterating it often? There was no necessity for the amendment for it suggested many things, which never existed at all. They had not followed Civil Disobedience, and why should it be so insinuated in the amendment? If they accepted the amendment, then the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha was against the Congress mandate. Mr. Patel had told them that they should not use harsh words against even their unfriends; but Mr. Gandhi himself had called the Government as Satanic and if their leader could say such a thing why should not his followers say it? He strongly repudiated Mr. Patel's suggestion that Maharashtra was not for non-violent Non-Cooperation; non-violence was in their very marrow and blood and they would follow it, whatever might come.

THE AMENDMENT FAILS.

The amendment was put to vote and only one man voted for it and the original proposition was passed with one dissentient,—Mr. V. J. Patel.

WHAT MAHARASHTRA HAS PROVED.

The President said Marathas were a fighting race as they had shown so often to the world; they were a warlike race. At Mulshi Petha and at Nagpur they had, however, shown that they were also capable of dying without raising their hands in self-protection. They had shown there that in the face of the greatest danger and greatest provocation Marathas were quite capable of being non-violent non-cooperators. How could Mr. Patel then say that he would carry with him the impression that Maharashtra was not for non-violence? Speaking for his Muslim brethren he said as the English now boasted that the sun never set on their Empire, the Moslems could also once boast that the sun never set on their Empire. They had conquered a large part of the world, and their sword it was which conquered Constantinople, which was now under the guns of the Allies. But, Moslems were determined to reconquer it by means of non-violence, and a combination between two such non-violent people could never lead to violence.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following were some of the resolutions which the Conference passed:—

Whereas 80 per cent. of the Indian population used Unani and Ayurvedic medicine in their illness and were dependent on them and whereas the efficacy of these medicines has been proved conclusively, this Conference is of the opinion that with a view to popularising these systems of medicine it is desirable that there should be colleges, schools and hospitals established.

This Conference severely condemns the Land Acquisition Act which is being used on a very large scale for the purpose of acquiring lands to benefit private companies, particularly in the absence of the following rules to safeguard the interests of property owners:—

1. Land or house property should only be acquired with the consent of the Provincial Legislative Councils.

2. In acquiring lands the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission should be implicitly followed.

3. Compensation for the acquired land should be decided by a principal Court of Jurisdiction consisting of three independent persons and one representative of the property owner, and their verdict should be fully given effect to.

4. Unless compensation is actually paid to the owner no work should begin on the land to be acquired, and there should be no sort of interference with his rights.

This Conference is of the opinion that by acquiring lands in this manner Government is purposely helping the Non-Cooperation movement.

Some twelve hundred residents of Bhagur village in the district of Nasik have been compelled to leave their homes and lands for the convenience of the military and thus undergo extreme misery; the same thing is likely to happen both at Ambarnath and Khardi. These are some of the glaring examples of the misuse of the Land Acquisition Act, and this Conference severely condemns them.

After passing some more resolutions the Conference came to an end.

THE AWAKENING OF KATHIAWAD.

(Continued from page 6.)

sorts of "Veth" and introducing substantial reforms in his State. He has earned the honour of opening the doors of free expression. Let him have the greater honour of inviting his people to work with him.

One could have rarely expected a merchant wealthy, with all his stakes, in State limits, to have been so fearless in depicting the wrongs of the States; and yet, in the Chairman of the Reception Committee, that fearlessness shone out, contrary to all expectations and fears.

Mr. Patel was in full form. He rarely remembered that he was not in British India. He spoke out, with all courtesy, but with no less severity, exposed all sides of the question, made the lasting impression on the minds of the people, had much to do in clearing the air of all hesitations, waverings, fears, cowardice. His tact, his humour, his severity, all brought the Conference a success, not expected even by the wildest of the hopeful. The Conference required a man of tallness of spirit, of impartiality, of tact. Mr. Patel proved to be the right man in the right place. Kathiawad will rarely forget his tactful and courageous generalship, at least for some time to come.

With reference to the strike of census clerks, Census Superintendent writes to the Press stating, among other things, that the number of clerks who left this office on Tuesday was 498 and of these he took back only 120.

The news of Hurdia Factory being burnt was from the "Statesman's" Raxaul correspondent and *not from* Ranchi as reported already, says an A. P. message.

At a meeting of the Madras Boy Scouts Association, it was resolved to have a separate organisation for Madras-Chingleput district with Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muthia Chetty (M.L.C.) as president.

OUTBREAKS IN UPPER SILESIA

GERMAMY REPUDIATES ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

The outbreaks in Upper Silesia synchronised with the anniversary of granting the constitution. During the celebrations at Warsaw orators enjoinders to rally to the defence of Upper Silesia were fervently responded to. Further particulars of the insurgents' actions are set forth on the notes presented by the German Ambassador to the British Foreign Office asking the Allies to suppress the outbreak, for which Germany repudiated all responsibility.

The Note states that 2 Italian Officers and 13 men were killed in the Rybnik district. Mining directors and others were murdered at mines and numerous crimes have taken place throughout the country. All German officials and directors of industrial establishments have fled, and factories are at standstill. The Plebiscite police have been disarmed and some carried off. Insurgents are well equipped and are receiving regular supplies from across the frontier. Railways and communications have been cut and many bridges blown up.

The Note states that the Interallied Commission has absolved the Germans, who have declared their determination to intervene most strongly. Martial Law has been proclaimed.

General Lerond, Head of the French Military Mission has been ordered to return to Silesia immediately.

POLES OCCUPY RYBNIK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—German semi-official advices from various centres in Upper Silesia show that the Poles surrounded all and occupied some of the large towns in industrial area. German notables were arrested as hostages after the occupation of Rybnik, where the Polish flag is flying over the town-hall. Some sharp fighting with the Italians preceded the occupation and the Italians' losses were considerable. The Italians have, however, driven the Poles out of the town of Pless, and arrested a number of leaders. The Rebels hold the whole of the right bank in the Ratibor area, and are conscripting all capable persons.

Trains during the evening brought troops to Myslowitz from Poland, but the French arrived later and disarmed the insurgents and, after a certain amount of bomb-throwing, re-occupied the town. A lively fusilade was opened upon the French motor cars at Laurahuette, but the French effectually replied with machine-gun fire. Fresh rebels have assembled outside Kattowitz, and are advancing on Hogathoutz and Besmarckhuette.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

DIFFICULTY OF TURNING OUT NEW EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Replying in he House of Commons to Mr. Glyn, Mr. Montagu stated that on January 1st there were 767 permanently commissioned officers in the Indian Medical Service, of which 638 were British born and 129 Indian, compared with 722 British and 48 Indian in 1914. The position of the British-born officers, who joined the service before the war was in no way jeopardised by the admission of officers during the war. Every effort was being made to fill up the vacancies available with Europeans. The conditions with regard to pay, leave and pensions had recently been considerably improved, but he was advised that in view of the great shortage of medical men owing to the war it would be a year before the medical schools in Britain would be able to turn out anything like the normal numbers of qualified men of the standard required for the Indian Medical Service.

MAHSUDS' AND WAZIRIS' ACTIVITY.

RECRUDESCENCE EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson on behalf of Mr. Montagu said that the recrudescence of activity of Mahsuds and Waziris was attributed amongst other things, to the conditions dependent upon the negotiations at Kabul and approach of hot weather. War conditions prevailed, and he presumed that all usual and necessary military precautions had been taken.

SILVER MARKET.

GERMANY'S SUPPLY TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 5.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the market has continued inactive. The United States has refrained from selling with any freedom, in spite of the firmer tendency of the British Exchange with America. Few Indian Bazaar orders for prompt shipment coming upon the ill-supplied market have maintained the apparent steadiness, which is due to the absence of selling and not an eagerness to buy as the edge of the Bazaar demand seems now to be blunted. It is reported that 200,000 ounces of silver have been shipped to the United States from Germany.

UNREST IN INDIA.

PARTLY DUE TO HEAVY TAXATION.

LORD LYTTON'S STATEMENT IN LORDS.

LORD SYDENHAM'S PROPOSAL AGAINS ARMY REDUCTION WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 4.

The proposed reduction in the Indian Army which Lord Sydenham did not consider justified was debated in the House of Lords, to-day. Lord Sydenham paid a tribute to the great services which the Indian Army had rendered overseas and said that the situation in India was more threatening than in 1885 when the Indian Army was largely increased. He urged in the course of a strong protest against the disbandment of the cavalry regiments that their value had not been diminished by the experiences of war.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DEFENCE.

Lord Chelmsford, emphasising that the reduction was due to pressing financial reasons, pointed out that the Indian Army was annually costing 62.20 crores as compared with 26.11 immediately before the war. He referred to the undesirability of having a military budget which would sterilise the civil development the Government's only course had been to reduce the personnel of the army. If the Government attempted to organise an army adequate to meet every possible emergency indicated by Lord Sydenham, it would be heading towards bankruptcy. The Imperial Government had not attempted it. He affirmed that no reduction of the cavalry was entirely a military question considered by Sir Charles Monro and Lord Rawlinson. No reduction of troops for external defence was contemplated. Lord Chelmsford pointed out that the army was much stronger than before the war. It had now machine-guns, motor transport and aeroplanes while tanks were contemplated. He deduced that upon these an infantry company could do work of a battalion before the war. Lord Rawlinson, to whose loyal assistance and consideration of situation Lord Chelmsford paid a tribute, naturally disagreed with the civilian authorities on this subject The question however, was immaterial because the establishment of troops in India was inextricably bound up with that of troops in England and British troops could not be reduced without a longer notice.

LORD LYTTON'S STATEMENT.

Lord Lyton, replying, said that the total fighting units in India excluding those outside India and Burma for 1921-22 showed a reduction of 6,000 British and 7,000 Indians compared with 1914. Reduction of eighteen Indian Cavalry regiments had been sanctioned, while the infantry battalions remained the same. Lord Lytton like Lord Chelmsford insisted that the unaltered fighting efficiency of army in consequence of the latest modern equipment, especially the introduction of armoured cars, was quite true. The Government of India wished to make further reductions to which Lord Rawlinson was not prepared to agree. The Government of India was neither alone nor peculiar in desiring to reduce the heavy military expenditure. He pointed out that the enormous expenditure on armaments during the war had necessarily led to the starvation of every other branch of administration and the bringing to complete standstill of the commercial, industrial and economic life of the nation. The Government of India was particularly anxious to expend money, particularly required to-day to meet the demand for improved standard of comfort and increased cost of everything and everyone including the service men.

The authorities were unable to confirm the small incident mentioned by Lord Sydenham, but he agreed with Lord Sydenham that the situation had been for a long time an anxious one. The Government of India would have to remove the cause of existing unrest, if possible concurrently with its suppression. One cause of the unrest was undoubtedly intolerable taxation which was felt even greater in India than in Britain.

SAFETY NOT ECONOMY.

There was naturally a slight difference of the outlook between Viceroy's civil and military advisers with regard to the military expenditure. The former urged that the reduction would make the country more contented, while other deprecates reduction while unrest existed. Mr. Montagu and his India Office advisers after studying the opinions of the Government of India and Lord Rawlinson and while the most sympathetic with the Government of India's desire to effect greater economies, had decided that the army in India ought to be reduced to a minimum compatible with safety but consideration of safety and not economy must be determining factor. Government had decided to submit the question to the Committee of Imperial Defence which would hear all sides of the question. The Viceroy was appointing the Executive Council Committee to prepare the necessary material. Mr. Montagu had given an assurance that no further reductions would be sanctioned until the Committee had reported. Lord Lytton said he was unable to undertake to produce opinion of individuals who would testify before the Committee.

The debate closed with the withdrawal of Lord Sydenham's motion.

A MAGISTRATE OUTWITTED.

BOW PROHIBITORY ORDER WAS OBEYED

KHATAULI MEETING HELD AT SAKAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 5.

The Khatauli Khilafat Conference was notified for twenty days and was to be held on the 1st and 2nd May under the Presidentship of Mr. Haji Mohamed Husain, the Provincial Secretary. On the 1st, when the President-elect arrived at Khatauli, he found that the meeting was prohibited under sec. 144 within 5 miles and it was notified only in the night. The people were determined to hold the meeting and it was decided to hold it at Jansath, nine miles from Khatauli at 2 p.m.

The people started for Jansath and began to collect there. Mr. Haji Mohamed Hussain, President, reached there at noon. It was the hottest day of the season and a furious hot wind was blowing. Just then it was rumoured that it was being notified by beat of druin that the meeting should not be held. The President wrote to the Tahsildar and police that if an actual order was not served he would hold the meeting. But in the meantime a sub-inspector brought a written order of prohibition by the Magistrate and served on the President, prohibiting holding the meeting or speaking within five miles for one month. In reply, he wrote that the order was illegal and unjustified, but as a non-violent worker he would abide by it under protest. The people were determined to hold the meeting, but now it could not be held within fourteen miles. Therefore it was decided hold the Conference at Sakaoti, fourteen miles from Jansath.

SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM.

On the 4th evening Sakauti, a lonely spot and roadside station, was the scene of great enthusiasm. The people from Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts and neighbouring villages flocked to the meeting The Khatauli people made all arrangements in a grove and the Conference began at 5. The President, Mr. Haji Mohamed, delivered a speech. Others also addressed the people. The Conference ended at two in the morning. Resolutions confirming the All-India Khilafat resolutions were passed.

ORDER ON MR. ASAF ALI.

NOT TO ADDRESS MEETINGS IN MEERUT DISTRICT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 7.

It is understood that the District Magistrate of Meerut has served notice on Mr. Asaf Ali, a leading Non-Cooperator of Delhi, under Section 144, C. P. C., prohibiting him from addressing any public meetings within limits of Meerut District for a period of two months from 5th May on the ground that he in his speeches habitually employed language which incites to disorder and disregard of lawful authority and whereas continuance such of speeches of various places within the Meerut District is likely to lead to disturbances of public tranquility and militate against maintenance of public order.

Mr. Asaf Ali is reported to have replied saying that this was one more instance of misuse of power which the bureaucrates wanted themselves under protest of law making and will, therefore, treat it in the manner in which the Indian National Congress directs him to do as he recognises the authority of that body only.

JAMBUSAR-KAVI RLY. SURVEY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the line of a railway on the 2 ft. 6 inches from Jambusar station on the narrow guage section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to Kavi on Mahi creek opposite to Cambay, a distance of about 17½ miles. The survey will be known as the Jambusar Kavi Railway survey.

Mr. Justice Wilberforce has ordered Mr. J. P. Noronha, Manager of the Campbellpore refreshment room to be tried for offence of perjury committed in the High Court in connection with the Campbellpore Shooting Case.

(Continued from Column 6.)

mine the peace with Turkey have been abundently recognised. You will need no assurance from me that I shall take a sympathetic interest in your local needs and charities and Her Excellency will take special pleasure in the work on behalf of the women and children of India. In conclusion, I earnestly hope that I shall continue during my visits to Simla to have the confidence of your municipality and that it may be thought that I am striving to administer with understanding of the people's wishes, with sympathetic regard for their troubles and may I repeat with the desire to do evenhanded justice without distinction of race or creed.

"A PURELY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT."

MAWLAS' GRIM DETERMINATION.

"WE SHALL DIE FOR OUR DEAR HOMELANDS."

MR. GANDHI'S GREAT FAITH IN MAHARASHTRA.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day of the Maharashtra Conference began on Saturday afternoon and there was even a large number of people than on the previous day in the expectation of seeing Mahatma Gandhi who had promised to attend the Conference. Mr. Gandhi had arrived in the morning and came to the Conference about 1 p.m. and after addressing the meeting made an appeal for funds for the Tilak Swaraja Fund, which was responded to and about Rs 6,000 were collected or promised on the spot. The day was devoted to the question of Mulshi Petha scheme, although the first resolution to be put by the chair and passed unanimously was about the late Lok. Tilak by whose death not only Maharashtra, but the whole of India, had suffered irreparable loss The resolution of the day, however, was one about the Mulshi Petha scheme and a number of speakers spoke on it. The ball was set rolling by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, and Mahatma Gandhi took it up and followed by a lengthy speech and made an appeal both to the head and heart of Maharashtra. He said he had great hopes in the people of Maharashtra for they were capable of any amount of sacrifice and, were also full of intelligence. He had not the least doubt that Maharashtra would collect a large amount of money and do more than its allotted work. Mrs. Naidu who followed Mr. Gandhi made a wonderful speech full of burning eloquence and patriotism. It was an appeal that went to the heart of her hearers and made a deep impression on all. She said that it was not possible for Indians to barter away their heritage and their children's inheritance for a mess of potage.

A Religious Movement.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karvir Pitha made a most closely reasoned speech and proved that Non-Cooperation was religious movement which it was their religious duty to take up and follow to the best of their ability. The very crux of Vedanta was that they should not believe in Maya, illusion, deceit, false promises, etc., and were they going to be led away by those thing now? A Government which had cast away their religion must be fought with that very religion in their battle for Swaraja. He had kept himself aloof from their political meetings because they were based on western methods, but that they had become Indianised he thought it was his duty to participate in them. The resolution was further supported by Vithoji Mahar and some other Mavla cultivators, whose simplicity and directness of speech brought conviction home to the minds of their hearers. They spoke simply and said that they had come there to appeal to their countrymen, because they had found that it was useless to appeal to Government in such matters for justice. Would they help them? They were the people with whose blood the foundations of Shivaji's Empire were cemented. They were the people whose blood the foundation of Shivaji's Empire were semetated. They were the people whose ancestors had shed their blood in fighting to win territory for those Maratha Princes who were now rolling in luxuries, were deaf to their appeals, and had degenerated so much and were doing nothing for them. A nimber of other speakers also followed, who also came from the Mulshi Valley. After the resolution had been adopted one or two formal resolutions were passed unanimously by the Conference before adjourning till to-day.

The Conference passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Lok. Tilak and placed on record the immense loss the country had sustained by his death. It also placed on record the most valuable services he had rendered to the country, and decided upon raising a fund in his memory.

The second resolution expressed regret at the deaths of Mr. Kakasahib Patel of Thana and Mr. G. B. Vaidya of Bombay.

The Khilafat Wrong.

Mr. M. G. Joshi then moved:—"This Conference fully agrees with the resolution passed by the National Congress in regard to the Khilafat question particularly the wrongs suffered by their Moslem brethren and supports them in all their agitation which might be conducted in a non-violent manner to get justice."

Mr. Mahomed Hussein seconded the resolution.

Mrs. Naidu, after referring to the genesis of the Khilafat question, said it was the duty of Hindus to help their Mahomedan brothers, for both were the children of the same mother. For their very self-respect and shame they had to support their brothers for Mahomedans and Hindus were two inseparable brothers. She asked them to give up their disunion for the great good of the country. It was the duty of each one of them to do his duty to his country and to his Mahomedan brother.

Mr. Khup Narain Sharma, further supporting, said Hindus had to help their Mahomedan brethren by all means in their power. They were both sons of the same mother and they must help the Moslems in their Khilafat difficulty.

Mulshi Satyagraha.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya moved:—"This Conference strongly protests against the action of Government in misusing the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of helping the Tata Company and fully and heartily supports the Mavlas in their non-violent Satyagraha for the lands which have been handed down to them by their ancestors. This Conference fully supports the Mavlas in their non-violent Non-Cooperation and asks Maharashtra and the whole of India to help them in their endeavour."

MR. C. V. VAIDYA.

Mr. Vaidya said it was Government which was concerned in this matter and not the Tatas, for what was Tata Company alone capable of doing in a matter like this? They were merely the tool of Government. How could the Company do all those illegal acts without the help of the powerful Government. The present policy of Government was to exploit the people fully. What an inconcionable suggestion it was that the Mavlas who were living on this land for thousands of years should be ousted from their ancestral lands for the purpose of setting a few fans in motion over the heads of the capitalists. This was not a mere industrial question at all. Government thought that by legalising an illegal action they could do anything they liked. The Mavlas had no other resource but Satyagraha, the way shown to them by Mahatma Gandhi. It was impossible for people who assessed everything in money values to understand the love of the Mavla for his land. If everything depended on compensation then why did not Government clear out of this land by taking adequate compensation? Indians were quite willing to pay them a compensation of Rs. 1,200 crores, if they would but leave India to Indians.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi who had arrived in the pandal during the speech accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. V. J. Patel and his Moslem co-workers, then spoke. He said he was compelled to come to the Conference through mere love for them, although it was a matter of regret to him that he could not stay there for the day.

Speaking about the Mulshi Petha question he said he was sorry he was unable to help the Satyagrahis in that valley by going there personally, and he had already told so to the representatives of the Mulshi Petha men. If they were going to guard their ancestral lands by non-violent methods he was with them; they had his fullest sympathy. Their Satyagraha had his fullest support if it was non-violent. He thought that the Mulshi Petha people were desirous of guarding their lands by resorting to Satyagraha and if they were beat upon following the Satyagraha methods in a proper manner nobody in the world could defeat them in their fight. He had read in the papers that a trauce had been declared until the Diwali between the Company and the Mavlas. So long as Tatas were doing their work on these people's lands with their full permission and consent he had nothing to say, but if they were going to dispossess them of their lands without their permission he was opposed to their action. When he was practising law he remembered one man coming to him who was going to be dispossessed of his land and he was deeply impressed by his child-like love for his land, which nothing would induce them to part with. To these men land was like their own children, which they could never part with at any cost or price. Tatas, so long as they took possession of the land of these men with their free consent, had had his fullest sympathy, but so long as they were dispossessing people of their land with the help of the Land Acquisition Act he was against their action. Those were not the eastern, but objectionable western methods. They were Satanic methods and ways opposed to Indian culture. He wanted Indians who were ready to die for their country in doing their duty to their Motherland. He wanted men like Lochmansingh and Dalipsingh who laid their lives for their country, knowing that it was certain death for them to go to the Nankhana Sahib shrine at the hands of Mahant Naran Dass. Luckmansingh was sure of his death and when he left home he took leave of his wife.

Mr. Gandhi then narrated the heart-rending account of the tragedy of Nankhana Sahib where nearly 150 men lost their lives in the service of their country. Luckmansingh was killed even in front of the Grantha Sahib and when Dalipsingh told Narain Dass that he had done the most improper thing in killing him, Narain Dass who was intoxicated with the blood of his countrymen at once gave orders that Dalipsingh also should be killed at once. And Dalipsingh was killed without offering the least resistance to his assailants. Mr. Gandhi said men like these who never said a word of abuse to their enemies even when they were going to be killed; they never raised their hands in self defence. They now raised their hands to protect themselves from the weapons that was worked against them. India at the present time wanted men like these who would do their duty in the face of greatest danger and suffering in a non-violent manner. If they could get such men in large numbers they could take it for granted that the Khilafat and Swaraja questions were solved.

Action of Malegaon People Condemnable.

Mr. Gandhi then severely censured the action of the people of Malegaon and said that they had not acted up to their principles. Whatever abuses the Sub-Inspector might have showered on them, whatever the authorities might have done, whatever the Collector might have done the people of Malegaon had no right to kill anybody. They had no right to kill, but they had the right to die. They forget their manhood, they forgot their advice and they killed the men. If Indians did such things they would never get Swaraja, and he was telling them this as a Non-Cooperator. The course they had chalked out for themselves must be followed whatever the danger might be. They must be non-violent in their behaviour and manner whatever might come. Until they got justice in regard to the Punjab and Khilafat they would have to non-cooperate, but in a non-violent manner. They should show to the whole world that until their wrongs were redressed they would never be non-cooperating. The British had conquered Mesopotamia and other parts of the world with the help of India. They must show to the world that the strength which they possessed was possessed by no nation in the world whether it was Ireland Egypt or Russia. Indians were determined upon wining Swaraj by their own means. Indians did not want to be violent; they did not want to kill anybody, or murder. The most potent weapons of a Non-Cooperator were two —truth and non-violence. They did not want to abuse even their opponents. If Indians could do all that they could surely win Swaraj in one year, for it was not a difficult thing to win Swaraj in one year. As at Malegaon, so in other parts of India, there were Indians who were not able to follow implicitly and fully the principles of non-violence. Therefore he would appeal to his brethren to appreciate the real worth of these two strong arms of Truth and Non-violence which were the means of self-purification.

Confidence in Maharastra.

He, said Mr. Gandhi, had the greatest confidence in the people of Maharashtra. When the people of Maharashtra had realised the worth of non-violent non-cooperation fully when they could follow those principles faithfully, he would consider his work as finished, for then the goal was at hand. In no other part of the country had he seen so much self-sacrifice and so much intelligence as in Maharashtra. So long as Maharashtra had no faith in these principles he could never attain any success in his movement. When the sun of Maharashtra would shine on the whole of India then they would get Swaraj. He prayed God that Maharashtra might be able to give its fullest share of self-sacrifice and work. No man was more reversed in the whole of India than Lok. Tilak. He was born in this country; he had suffered for the country; he had gone to jail, he had lost his wife while in jail suffering for his country, but he had never flinched and never given up his ideal of Swaraj. He was always thinking of Swaraj for India. It was therefore that India wanted to raise a memorial to him, and how could there be a more fitting memorial than that of winning Swaraj within one year. If they could not do that he would at once tell them plainly that of the great Maharashtra which had given birth to men like Tilak they were not worthy! During the last five months India had taken big strides; they had advanced much; they had made great progress; let Indians therefore make up their minds and win Swaraj in the next few months. He was wondering why Maharashtra was not in the front rank in this battle for Swaraj. Let them now act in such a manner that they would get Swaraj in this year and thus realise the wishes of Lok. Tilak. He did not merely care for their empty cries in the name of Lokmanaya; he wanted something more substantial than that, and he asked them to give him some sign of their earnestness. He was quite sure that they in the Maharashtra were loyal and true to the memory of Tilak and that they would easily collect the amount required for his memorial, get the number of men for the Congress and introduce the required number of charkhas, although he knew that they were not very rich But they had got intelligence, they had determination they were capable of the necessary self-sacrifice, and they were also capable of doing many things. Some people said that it was impossible to get Swaraj by means of their charkhas. Those who had studied Bentham and Mill thought it was not possible to get Swaraj with the Charkha. But Indian women knew things better than they, although he was surprised that men could not realise those things. Let them do those things properly and they would get Swaraja very easily. Let them give a sign to-day that every one of them was determined that they would not allow the month of June to pass without collecting the one crore of rupees required. He had never collected such a large amount before, but it was a religious duty he would do it. They were bound to do their duty to their country of birth at this moment without fail. People in this country had only two ways open before them—one was cooperation and the other non-cooperation. There could be no middle course. He appealed, to them all to pay to their utmost capacity to the Tilak Fund.

Subscriptions were then announced which amounted to about Rs. 6,000 in addition to the money that was collected from the delegates there. Mr. Gandhi then inspected some charkhas which were brought there for his inspection. One of them was operated by a treadle mechanism thus leaving both the hands free. After some time Mr. Gandhi left the Pandal amidst loud cheers.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then spoke on the resolution of Mulshi Petha. She said she wanted to show to the world that the spirit of heroism had not died out of Maharashtra yet. A little while ago Mahatma Gandhi had told them that he had great hopes in the people of Maharashtra. She had loved this land, which had been to her a dreamland of epic heroes. She was proud to stand before them and bring back to their national consciousness that heroism had not died out of this land of Shivaji because a handful of your patriots had proved to the world what heroism they possessed, what endurance they were capable of what self-sacrifice they could make. It was not our part of civilisation to trade in what was sacred to us for the sake of wealth or anything else. Our civilisation was based on loyalty to and worship of, ancestral ideals. Were they to barter away the heritage of their sons and the inheritance which their fathers and mothers had left them? They believed because India was steeped in poverty, because our millions were dying, our people would sell their inheritance for a mess of potages. They little thought that the handful of Satyagrahis would rather prefer death than be dispossessed of their land. Did they think that the land of our fathers was going to be sold for money? He would rather shed his blood for the heritage of his father than sell his land. To-day it was not a mere question of contest of a handful of men; to her it was a symbol of Swaraja. To her the handful of men and women stand for the symbol of victory to that country which would win Swaraja and would win it victoriously and nobly. What was Swaraja except individual freedom in the individual home which stand for the emblem of Swaraja. Most of the Satyagrahis in the Mulshi Petha Valley were not men like her and others who had received the benefit of a liberal education. But it seemed to her that these ignorant men had achieved the true significance of education in their lives, if education meant character and not merely academic book learning. They had called people to their conference to say before the world that they were standing there not merely to pass the academic resolutions but to embody the courage of our race, the vision of our nation. She then referred to the great deeds of Shivaji and heroes of Maharashtra and asked them to follow Satyagraha whatever might come.

SRI SHANKRACHARYA.

Sri Shankaracharya of Kurtakoti in supporting the resolution said it was formerly thought that religion and politics had nothing whatever to do with each other, but at present our political conferences had become religious conferences and he, therefore, could not help taking part in their conference. So long as they had no self-respect so long could they have no patriotism; religion and politics were closely allied to each other. Non-violent non-cooperation cannot but be a religious movement. The Mavlas who had to follow Satyagraha had to do it in a non-violent manner, therefore it was a religious movement. Therefore, it was incumbent on him to take part in this movement. So long as their politics were based on Western methods he had nothing whatever to do with them. But when our conferences became Indianised he felt that he could not keep himself aloof from them.

Coming to the resolution he said that when their ruler became not a king but a mere contractor, a collecter of revenue, then they could have nothing whatever to do with him. Their Vedanta had taught them one grand truth and that was they should not be led away by mere appearances, by the *Maya*, by the falsehood, but that they should be guided by the Truth. They were led away by those falsehoods up to this time, but now Indians had opened their eyes. It was sinful to mix with sinful people, and if they cooperated with a sinful government then they themselves would be sinful. It was both religious and philosophic. They must non-cooperate with such a government and live a life apart from it for the sake of their own religion and for the sake of their self-respect. By no other method could they save their religion except by this method of non-cooperation. So long as their rulers were friendly to them they cooperated with them, but as soon as they became unfriendly to them they had no recourse left but to non-cooperate with them. Our Government had neglected our religion as if it was a useless thing to them, but Indians would take up that challenge and take up that religion and by means of that very religion attain their Swaraja. Their religion had told them that when they had no other weapon to take up non-cooperation was the only weapon left to them and he exhorted them to take it up at once.

The resolution was further supported by Messrs. Deshpande, Vithoji Mahar, Maruti Valad, Gupte, Genu Palasker, Surve, Dastane, and Satpuje and S. M. Paranjpe. It was then passed unanimously.

Appeal to Collect three Lakhs of Members.

The following resolution was put from the chair and passed:

This Conference requests the District Congress Committees to collect the necessary three lakhs of members for the Congress, as decided upon by the All-India Congress Committee at Bezwada, before the month of June.

Mr. Annasaheb Khare moved and Mr. Mahomed Hussein Maddu seconded that: This Conference resolves that whenever there are any municipal or local board elections people should try their best to elect only Congressmen for these places.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Congress then adjourned till 6 a.m. to-day.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

LORD READING AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

H. E. the Viceroy received the address presented by the Simla Municipality this morning at the Viceregal Lodge. In tendering his Excellency and Lady Reading a warm welcome to the summer capital of India, the members said to solve the problems of India in future would require no less ability and statesmanship than in the past but they were confident that his Lordship's term of office would add another and that most distinguished laurel to the Crown of success that had marked his long and illustrious service to the King and country.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the welcome address said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Simla Municipality:—

PRESENT SITUATION.

You are following a time honoured precedent in tendering your congratulations and good wishes to the new Viceroy upon his first visit to Simla and in offering him a warm welcome to this charmingly situated town on the hills. I thank you very cordially for these expressions of your goodwill towards myself and feel assured that your sentiments are no less earnest and loyal than were those of your predecessors when they addressed the distinguished men who preceded me in the viceroyalty for your expressions of confidence in the successful discharge by me of the duties of the exalted office I now hold. I am truly grateful and devoutly pray that your trust in me to-day may be justified by future events.

Mr. President, I am almost inclined to envy you and the members of your municipality when I learn from your address the problems that confront you and compare them with those that come before me for solution. Do not, however, think that I would in any way strive to minimise the importance of providing an adequate water-supply and more scientific sanitation. It is but an elementary truth to assert that these are vital requisites of the health conditions of the residents at Simla and that a plentiful supply of water with its cleansing and purifying effects is among the first necessities of enjoyment of the beauties and amenities of like on these hill tops. I understand that the need for improvement in the water supply has been recognised, but that the financial arrangements require further consideration and are at present the subject of correspondence between the Government of the Punjab and the Municipal Committee. If the matter should come before me, I shall be ready to give such favourable consideration as is legitimately possible to to the proposed scheme.

Your expression of confidence leads me to make some observations on the situation which confronts Government at this moment and merits the consideration of all who are interested in the welfare of India. I cannot on this occasion discuss the situation at length, but it is well that I should place some views briefly before you. I need not assure you that I assumed my office actuated by the earnest desire that I may be privileged to contribute to the happy and peaceful development of that high destiny which awaits India. If she chooses to avail herself of it as a partner in the British Empire, the road is maped out for her. An auspicious start has been made and it rests with her people to complete the journey with the King-Emperor's message as their guiding star. Nevertheless, I must admit that there is discontent among some sections of the community, which gives cause for serious thought and some anxiety to all who desire to live in peace and tranquility. It cannot be denied that there is in some quarters a disregard and even defiance of authority, which has, in some instances, resulted in violent outbursts and loss of life. The primary function of Government is to promote the welfare and happiness of people and, as anecessary consequence, to protect them against external aggression and to maintain the law and preserve internal order. The peace of the community must not be disturbed by violence. It cannot be doubted from quite recent events that there is some tendency to advocate recourse to violence. I desire to speak with restraint and moderation of speeches of this character inasmuch as it is not for me to pronounce upon their true meaning or effect. These must be dealt with by courts of justice in the administration of the ordinary criminal law. But, it must be plain that no Government, conscious of its duties and responsibilities, can permit incitement to violence which usually has most effect on those who are least able to form a reasoned judgment and who, alas, too often fall victims to easily excited passions. Throughout his speeches Mr. Gandhi has consistently denounced violence and has urged his followers to abstain from it. It is to be regretted that in some instances this advice was disregarded. It is to be hoped that such differences of opinion or policy as may exist between fellow-citizens of India may be brought to a solution by the light of reason and mutual sympathy and understanding. I have attempted in these very few observations to give expression to the thoughts that have troubled my mind. I trust that they will not be misintrepreted. They are intended to deal with only one phase of the present situation, that is, direct incitement to violence. They need not alarm, but should comfort every citizen who does not desire violence.

TURKISH TREATY REVISION.

It is impossible for me to discuss to-day the many other questions that arise. I will only say that the information which reaches me leads me to hope that the proposals now made for alteration of the Turkish Treaty will satisfy the Indian Moslems. That their religious sentiments have been respected and that their claims to help deter

(Continued in Column 1.)

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NON-COOPERATION : WHO BEGAN AND PRACTISED IT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Non-cooperation is the topic of the day. The Nationalists hail it. The Moderates feel shy over it. And the bureaucrats simply resent it. They hold Gandhiji responsible for starting this campaign of Non-Cooperation. Is it really so, please? Has Gandhiji begun non-cooperation? Had not the Bureaucracy commenced it long ago? Had not the other Indian Leaders practised it at times? Let us glance over the salient events of the last thirty years and record the results.

(1) Land Revenue Bill. Did not Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and his glorious band oppose this measure tooth and nail? Was not this whole province against it? Did not the Bureaucracy ridicule all opposition and carry the Bill through the Council? Did not Sir Pherozeshah and his non-official colleagues leave the Council Hall in a body?

(2) Coercion in Gujarat. Were not the Ryots coerced in Gujarat? Did not the Bureaucracy shelve all inquiries and shield a" inequities? Did not the Father of Gujarat Farmers, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, expose the whole system before the Maconochie Commission?

(3) University Bill. Did not the Bureaucracy carry the Bill in the face of the bitter opposition of Mehta, Banerjea and Co.?

(4) Partition of Bengal. Did not the Bureaucracy divide Bengal and the Bengalis despite all opposition of Banerjea, Pal, Arabinda Ghose and others?

(5) Press Act. Has not the Bureaucracy handicapped the Indian Press against the protests of all India?

(6) Seditious Meetings Act. Has not the Bureaucracy restricted the freedom of speech in spite of the opposition of whole India?

(7) Military Expenditure. Has not the Bureaucracy kept on increasing this an impoverishing the people despite the protests of the people?

(8) Starving Education, etc. Has not the Bureaucracy starved Indian Education, sanitation and irrigation in spite of th most earnest appeals of our leaders?

(9) The Rowlatt Act. And did not the Bureaucracy set at nought the warnings, the pleadings and the prayers of united India and of such staunch Moderates as Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, Hon. Mr. Sastri etc? Did not some of our leaders leave the Council and even resign as a protest?

(10) Martial Laws: And, Sir, did not the same Moderate leaders pray to the Government to discontinue it? Did not Sir Sankaran Nair resign on account of its imposition and continuance?

(11) Jallianwalla Baug. And what has been the attitude of the Bureaucracy? What has been their sympathy for those suffering? What has been the compensation for the hopeless and hapless survivors? Can imposition of fines be justified by any cannon of ethics?

(12) The Kheda Case. And how did the Bureaucracy behave in this matter? How they drove the people to practise passive resistance? And how eventually there was the climbing down?

(13) Currency Policy. And how the Bureaucracy frittered away India's reserve, depleted India's resources and damaged India's interests by the pursuance of the Currency and Exchange Policy?

(14) Caucus against Mehta. And did not an old Collecor of Bombay, an old Accountant General and an old Editor of the "Times of India" form a caucus to oust Sir Pherozeshah Mehta from the Corporation?

(15) Persecuting Banerjea. And was not Babu Bannerjea, the Founder of the National College, the uncrowned King of Bengal in the days of the Partition, and the present admirer of Lord Chelmsford, persecuted ridiculed and jeered without remorse?

(16) Pulling down Punditji. And was not our dear devoted Punditji subjected to severe criticism, sarcasm, and even undeserved censure in the Council?

(17) Isolating Naionalists. And were not our Nationalist Members of the old Councils practically isolated by the Bureaucracy?

(18) Trials of Tilak. Were they not terrible and unforgettable?

(19) Non-cooperation. Has not Mr. Montagu shown distinct leanings towards the Moderates? Had not Lord Willingdon said in London, that only the Moderates deserved close hearing? Has not Lord Sinha advised his moderate friends not to cooperate with the Nationalists? And has not the Bureaucracy observed marked distace with the Natioanlists, and are now suppressing them by all means?

It is thus perfectly clear, that barring all platitudes, all talk of sympathy and benevolence, it is the Bureaucracy that has commenced non-cooperation; that it has set at nought the pleadings, the prayers and the protests of the people; that it has continued its policy of veiled non-cooperation for years; that it has run down, ridiculed, pestered and even persecuted some of our leaders; and thus there is hardly any justification for the Bureaucracy to raise any hue and cry against Gandhiji, who proposes to respond to their policy of veiled non-cooperation with the policy of open and virtuous non-cooperation. If the Bureaucracy desires co-operation, let it practice it first; and India will gladly respond. May Heaven guide us all! Amen!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

P.S.—What about the exterment of Lala Lajpat Rai, the internment of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia and the Deportation of Mr. Horniman? Will the Co-operators kindly explain?

B. F. B.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly find space for the following lines in your paper:—

I have read with much regret some remarks made in the Editorial, headed "The Imperial Cabinet" of "The Chronicle" of to-day (4th May), regarding the Rao of Cutch. You write: "We cannot expect that our "representatives should have definite clear-cut opinions on these points, even supposing that such "representatives" as the Rao of Cutch could have an opinion on questions like the rights of citizenship of the Empire in its different parts or the tariff policy of the Empire or its defence."

You, sir, have expressed your strong objection to the Rao of Cutch—"an objection based as much on the known obscurantism of that ruler as on the unsuitability of a man, entirely insular in his ways and views to represent this country."

I am much surprised and grieved to read such remarks in your paper which has always supported Indian civilization, Indian customs, and Indian interests. May I ask you, sir, the following questions:—

(1) Has the Rao of Cutch celebrated with extravagant pomp the marriage of his favourite dogs?

(2) Has the Rao of Cutch erected magnificent palaces furnished with the most expensive foreign articles and decorated with foreign paintings and statues; whilst the people groan under an unbearable taxation?

(3) Has the Rao of Cutch spent lakhs of rupees on keeping up Polo teams or in entertaining Europeans on a grand scale, whilst the State treasury is empty and there is famine in the country?

I am sure you will answer "No" to the above three questions. Why should you then suppose the Rao of Cutch unfit for representing India at the Imperial Cabinet? Even if he is a little orthodox minded, has not the Rao proved himself one of the wisest and shrewdest of Princes in India? Would you rather have H. H. the Jam Saheb or H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to represent India at the 'Imperial Cabinet?" Sir, I am a Cutchi myself and I have been to Cutch several times. I have found that the people in Cutch are on the whole far more contented with their lot than the people of most of the other States. I believe the Rao of Cutch has used great discretion in not allowing railways to intersect his State. Had he not acted so, had he provided good roads and hence easy access to the interior parts of his State, Cutch at the present day would have been a place of exploitation for foreign manufacturers, all the raw produce of Cutch would have been carried away to Europe, America or Japan, and cheap, foreign machine-made articles would have been imported into Cutch, thus filling the pockets of foreigners and Commission Agents and emptying the pockets of the natives.

The following tribute has been paid to the Rao of Cutch by a famous English journalist (Mr. Sidney Low in "A Vision of India":—

"One of the best of the present ruling chiefs, a man of the highest character and deservedly respected by English and natives throughout India. . . . .He is a champion of the old Hindu system, an upright and conscientious sovereign, who does the best for his subjects according to his own lights; but he sets his face against the wholesale adoption of European methods. He does not want his people to live in imitation English houses, and wear shoddy English clothes; he sees no great necessity for teaching them to read and write, holding that education will only turn them from hunters and herdsmen into clerks and babus. He keeps rigidly to the caste rules, and he will not eat with Europeans, or drink their whisky and champagne. Even the railway seems to him undesirable, and it needed a good deal of pressure before he would permit the line to approach his ancient and picturesque capital. His territory is rich in mineral deposits; but he will not allow them to be worked by modern appliances, and he discourages the beneficent advances of the Company—promoter and the share-monger. Nor will he patronise British Sport. He shoots the tiger and spears the wild pig, and leaves polo and racing and cricket to others."—Yours, etc.,

TRICUMDAS DEVJEE,
Merchant.

May 4.

SALSETTE LAND ASSOCIATION SCHEME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As this matter is of vital importance to me as one affected by the scheme, will any one of your readers, in the same box as myself, be good enough to enlighten me on the delay that is taking place in submitting a "Joint Memorial" proposed about a couple of months back in connection with the recent acquisition of land at Kolli-Kallian, Vancola, Sahar, etc. Ever since the appearance of the official notification to this effect in the Government Gazette there has been a great amount of worry and anxiety over this affair among the panic stricken population of the affected areas, as their existence depends mainly on their cultivable land. This being the case it is but only true that we shall all die an immature death if we are deprived of our long enjoyed inheritance, on which the hinges of our dependence have all along been resting.

Now coming to the point I might say that after carefully considering all sides of this envitable question it was unanimously resolved to employ the services of Solicitor D. J. Ferreira to take up the matter as everyone was led to believe that he would take an active part in an affair of this important nature considering that he belonged to the self same community and had a voice in the Legislative Council, but on the contrary it is just the reverse, for although the whole case has been put in his hands and almost a couple of months have elapsed nothing seems to be coming out of his generous hands and brain. All of us are quite alive to the fact that "delay is dangerous" and Heaven knows what the consequences will be in course of time if things are allowed to shape out without any sort of resistance on our part.

May I therefore in fairness and justice to the poor affected population once more appeal to Mr. Fereira and request him in co-operation with Hon. Dr. Fernandez to arrange for an early submission of the Memorial to Government and do all they jointly can for the safety of their poor and most afflicted brethren.—Yours, etc.

KALLIAN.

"MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever may be your view with regard to Lord Reading's place in the Indian bureaucracy, as its head or the Lord Chief Justice of England, you have done well in your issue of the 2nd instant in indicating lines on which the new Viceroy should proceed to deal justice to the victims of Martial Law in the Punjab. You are right when you say that the official records are not sufficient for the purpose which the Viceroy has in view, namely, dealing justice with equity, in as much as they are essentially based on one-sided findings without being tested by the search-light of cross-examination by competent lawyers who were debarred from entering the province. Secondly they were tainted by the unfavourable moods of the trying judges who were not free from the tense and excited atmosphere of the day. And hence it is necessary that the Viceroy should send for and make use of the non-official report of the Congress Sub-Committee. There are facts recorded in the evidence embodied in it, which though it has the disadvantage of not being led before the Official Committee of Enquiry, are such as would not fail to move the heart of any impartial observer. It must be noted that the drafting of the report and collecting and sifting the evidence was not entrusted to irresponsible hands. Suffice it to say that "the old Mr. Gandhi" whose regard for truth and fairplay cannot be impeached had the determining hand in the framing of the report. Whatever may be the nature of the report from the legal point of view, one who does not want to mete out justice according to the standards of law, should not lose this splendid opportunity of doing the right thing at this peculiar stage of the country's history and study the whole affair through the records of both the sides. If he means to do justice, he should discard all forms and formalities of legal trials, take courage in both hands and pacify the Punjab by releasing all the Martial Law Prisoners. Ends of justice have already been met by the incarceration of these Prisoners for nearly two years. Law has been sufficiently vindicated if it was needed but should not now be made vindictive.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

"A SET-BACK."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON MALEGAON TRAGEDY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

If the facts reported in the press are substantially correct, Malegaon non-co-operators have been false to their creed, their faith, and their country. They have put back the hands of the clock of progress. Non-violence is the rock on which the whole structure of Non-co-operation is built. Take that away and every act of renunciation comes to naught, as artificial fruit is no more than a showy nothing. The murder of the men who were evidently doing their duty was if the report is correct, deliberate. It was a cowardly attack. Certain men wilfully broke the law, and invited punishment.

There could be no justification for resentment of such imprisonment. Those who commit violence of the Malegaon type are the real cooperators with the Government. The latter will gladly lose a few officers if thereby they could kill Non-co-operation. A few more such murders and we shall forfelt the sympathy of the masses I am convinced that the people will not tolerate violence on our part. They are by nature peaceful and they have welcomed Non-co-operation because it is deliberately non-violent.

What must we do then? We must ceaselessly preach against violence alike in public and in private. We must not show any sympathy to the evil-doers. We must advise the men who have taken part in the murders to surrender themselves if they are at all repentant. The workers must be doubly careful in their talks. They must cease to talk of the evil of the Government and the officials, whether European or Indian. Bluster must give place to the work of building up put before the nation by the Congress. We must be patient if there is no response to the demand for men, money, and munitions. All police orders must be strictly obeyed. There should be no processions or hartals when known workers are prosecuted or imprisoned. If we welcome imprisonments of innocent men, as we must, we ought to cultivate innocence and congratulate ourselves when we are punished for holding opinions, or for doing things that we consider it our duty to do i.e. for spinning, or collecting funds, or getting names for the Congress register. There should be no civil disobedience. We have undertaken to stand the gravest provocation and remain non-violent. Let us be careful lest the hour of our triumph be, by our folly, the hour of our defeat and humiliation. I implicitly subscribe to the test suggested by the "Times of India." It may be recognised that as a movement relying ostensibly upon soul force, the only test of its value must be in the absolute sincerity of its upholders. Once let that sincerity fall under justifiable suspicion and those forces are let in which must inevitably end in its moral ruin.

A public meeting of Non-Cooperators was held at Allahabad last night to condemn the action of Municipal Board in not voting address to Mr. Gandhi and asking the Commissioners to resign. It was also resolved that the citizens of Allahabad present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi and chairman Mr. Tandon was requested to continue in office.

Moulana Wilayat Hussain presided over a public meeting at Allahabad which condemned the action of Municipal Board members who voted against a welcome address to Mr. Gandhi.

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RIG-VEDIC INDIA.

"Rig-Vedic India," Vol. I, by Abinash Chandra Das, M.A.—University of Calcutta.

No fewer than nine chapters in this volume are devoted to an examination of the late Mr. Tilak's theory of the Arctic Home of the Aryans, which in the opinion of Mr. Das is not proven. But Mr. Das himself puts forward a theory which is no less original and bold than Mr. Tilak's. It is based practically on two passages in the Rig-Veda, for which corroboration may perhaps be found elsewhere. The river Sarasvati is said to flow from the mountains to the sea or "samudra"; and secondly the Sun is said to dwell in the eastern as well as the western sea. European scholars have explained that any large collection water may be called a "samudra" and the Sarasvati must have flowd into some large collection of water. It is not clear how they would explain the second passage, consistently with the circumstance that when it was composed the Aryans could not have reached the Bay of Bengal. Geologists tell us that India was at one time divided into portions of two continents separated by the sea. Rajaputana and the Gangetic valley were under this sea. Mr. Das proposes to identify the sea into the Sarasvati fell with the Rajaputana Sea, and the eastern sea of the Veda with what may be called the Gangetic Sea. He would make the Aryans autochthonous in the Punjab, from which centre their merchants must have carried their civilisation by sea to Southern India and directly or indirectly to the western parts of Asia, to Egypt and to the remotest parts of Europe. If some of the Vedic psalms were composed at the time when Rajputana and the United Provinces were under water, they must be very, very old indeed—perhaps three or four hundred thousand years old, and in geological calculations a hundred thousand years do not make much difference. Philologians will naturally ask whether the language of the hymns could be assigned to a former geologic period Mr. Das answers that the hymns must have been paraphrased from time to time, and the original compositions might have been very different in language from the forms in which they are now preserved. He is not unconscious of a suspicion that Vedic scholars may accuse him of "romancing wildly." If they disagree, they must give their reasons. The mere boldness with which a theory is conceived does not make it romance. Even at the present day ever so many lakes and canals are called "samudras", but specific names are given to them. No name is given to the seas referred to in the passages quoted by Mr. Das. Therefore the hymn-singers could not have been thinking of inland collections of water. The geographical conceptions of the ancient Aryans might have been different from ours They might have thought that all rivers must sooner or later join the open sea, and those that flow in a westernly direction must join a western sea, while those that flow towards east must join an eastern ocean. They might not have been aware of the exact situation of these seas. One obvious criticism which is suggested by the map in Mr. Abinash Chandra's volume is that the Aryans in the Punjab would have spoken of the sea north of the Aravali and Vindhya ranges as the southern sea, rather than as the western or the eastern sea.

The value of the book before us is not to be estimated by the soundness of the theory concerning the original home of the Aryans or the age of certain hymns. The Dasyus might or might not have been uncivilised Aryans, and the Phoenicians might or might not have been identical with the trading Paris of the Rig-Veda. Whatever may be the true explanation of the mass of facts brought together by Mr. Das, the facts themselves are interesting. He has examined the Veda with a thoroughness which must extort the admiration of the highest acknowledged authorities. In several instances he has shown that Professor Macdonell's assertions were hasty e. g., about the mention of elephants and rice in the Rig-Veda. If Mr. Tilak's works constituted a landmark in the history of Indian scholarship, a like compliment may be paid to the author of "Rig-Vedic India," and if future volumes will be as replete with information as the one under review, their value to the student of the early history of Aryans will be unsurpassed.

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH LITERATURE.

"Twentieth Century French Writers," by Madame Duclaux, W. Collins Sons and Company, Ltd., London. 1920.

This is one of the finest books to be found on contemporary French literature in English. Madame Duchaux is an English woman married to a Frenchman, and knows the language and literatures of her mother country and her adopted country equally well. And what is more she has got an artistic temperament of her own, an eye for the subtle lights and shades of thought and feeling, a soul to apprehend the relative values and proportions of literary achievements.

The first question that we naturally ask ourselves when thinking on this subject is. 'Is the twentieth century French literature already distinctive from that of the *fin de siecle* literature of the last century? We gather from this book that it is. It was gradually evolving a shape and colour of its own, but the war came, and all at once changed the philosophy of life of several writers. On the whole, we can see that classicism is on the wane and that a kind of romanticism is swaying the mind of Young France. Of course, certain writers like Romain, Rolland, Francis Jammes, and de Noailles were not touched by the war at all. But Barres, Madame Lenoru and a great many others were.

The majority of these new writers are mystics in the European sense. They certainly detest the materialism of many of their immediate predecessors. They are therefore anti-Rationalists. Most of them might adopt the motto of Claudel, which is, *'Il ne faut pas comprendre; il faut perdre cannaissance.'* They all of them seem to have intuition of a state transcending objective reality. There is visible in their works the influence of Bergson, of the Symbolists and of Celticism. The Latin spirit of France is at present subordinated to the Celtic spirit of her Brittainy. But at the same time we must also notice that these mystics are against Individualism and inaction. They are for action, for social energy. The author seems to imply that this is good. But the great question is, can such ideals, such syncretic philosophy ever flourish for any length of time? I think not!

What does this kind of literature signify to us Orientals? It signifies that the West is again coming to the East—may be unconsciously—to seek wisdom. In the last century, the writers of Europe over-indulged in the study of facts. They talked of science, observation, objectivity and such other things of lower value more than is good for literature and art. But now they find that Science is wall-eyed, and can see or point to no refulgent however where man can be ideally happy. They, therefore, are now falling back upon intuition subjective truth and belief in the non-sensuous. The influence of the East is clear in this new movement. Claudel knows a good deal about the East, and although a good Roman Catholic, has he not been influenced, in spite of himself by the non-Christian writers of Asia?

Madame Duclaux's remarks about several writers are well worth reading. She points out what a decadent Barres, the author of 'Berenice' was, how he became a classic with the publication of *L'appel au soldat.'* She is not quite sympathetic to Romain Rolland, because, in spite of the war, he has still remained a cosmopolitan. She finds his masterpiece "Jean Christophe" already too old. As for Rostand, she finds his works like a display of fireworks, because he was too clever by half. But she is glad to say that he was no self-introspective decadent. She finds Madame de Noailles not merely full of warmth and colouring, but a genuine tongue of the unseen. She opines that she is the greatest poet in the twentieth century France,—perhaps in the whole of Europe. I shall end this review of the book with the following remarks of her on Paul Claudel, to show how Eastern the best of Western writers are becoming:—

'To Claudel, movement, life are but a transient wave and wobble on the surface of Reality. Behind the streaming veil he discerns the Eternal Face within, ever serenely smiling."

INDEPENDENT BOHEMIA.

"Independent Bohemia", by Vladimir Nosek. T. M. Dent and Sons. 3s. 6d. net. 188 pp.

The late of Bohemia's struggle for freedom well deserves to be known. For heroic daring and century—long determination to be free, it falls into line with the Italian Risorgiments and Poland's unending struggle. Bohemia became enslaved in 1620. A century before, Turkish aggression had thrown Bohemia and Hungary into the arms of Austria; but it was an entirely voluntary compact, recognising the integrity of Bohemia and linking her to Austria only by Bohemia's voluntary acceptance of the Hapsburgs as her ruling dynasty. Unfortunately the Hapsburgs proved unworthy of the trust reposed in them and her intellectual life and her national development were completely paralysed for two centuries. Only in 1848 did stirrings of national consciousness began to make themselves felt, and from that date to August 9th, 1918, it is a story of heroic but always abortive attempts to throw off the Austrian yoke. The Austrians did everything in their power to root out Bohemia's sense of nationality. In Austro-Hungary Germans held all the positions of authorities in the army, police and in parliament. Slav schools were starved out of existence. Slav patriots were persecuted. But the Slav national spirit was not crushed. Their opportunity came during the war. Fighting under compulsion for Germany, they deserted in numbers to the Allies, braving the fire of their own guns and certain death by hanging if they were captured. The Germans reviled them for cowardice, but the huge percentage of them who joined the Allies and fell in voluntary dangerous undertakings acquits them of the false charge. The Czecho-Slovaks outside Austria formed themselves into three armies and in August, 1918, these armies along with their Provisional Committee and Government in Paris were recognised by Great Britain as the nucleus of a future Czecho-Slovak state. It was a recognition which called forth immense gratitude from an oppressed people which had for centuries been struggling for recognition of its independence.

At this point Mr. Vladimir Nosek's book comes to an end. It only badly needs a sequel to show how wonderfully the Czecho-Slovaks have justified their claim to freedom by becoming the most homogeneous, democratic and advanced nation of Central Europe. Her progress has been so rapid and brilliant, her institutions are distinguished by so much sane idealism that it has been claimed that she is the only just and happy nation in Europe. The school of adversity has trained her to put her own liberty to noble uses.

Mr. Nosek's book is rather incoherent in its arrangement. He calls it "Independent Bohemia", but Bohemia bulks in it scarcely more than the other components of the new nation, Slovakia, Moravia, Silesia and Yugo-Slovakia. Together these once isolated but now united peoples form a strong belt all across Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the surest bulwark against Germany's *Drang nach Osten.*

A LOVER'S LAMENT.

"Black Marigolds," by E. Powys Mathers B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, 1920. 1s. 6d.

The Great European War did at least one good thing for the East. It sent out a number of well-educated, unprejudiced Europeans to Eastern countries, who, during their stay there studied the literatures and philosophies of those countries, and were even inspired by them. Captain Wingfield Stratford, whose volume of poems entitled "India" was reviewed in these columns a few weeks ago, was one of these men. Then the author of the volume before us is another of them. This writer of verses has already published a volume of Eastern love poems entitled "Coloured Stars." The present one is an adaptation Panchasika" (the fifty stanzas of Chaurus) Panchasika" (the fifty stanzas of chaurus') a poem written by Chaurus a few hours before he was beheaded. He was beheaded, it might be mentioned here, because he, a poor Brahmin had dared to make love to Vidya, the daughter of his King. The author tells us in the introduction, that he has tried to keep up the disjointed nature of the original Sanskrit poem, and we feel on reading his adaptation that he has succeeded in his task.

The author has the gift of a poetic mind. The following lines prove it:—

"The shining at night
Of white cheeks in the dark; smiles from light thoughts within,
And her walking as of a swan: these trouble me."

Here is a fine example of a lover's extravagance:—

"I am not certain but that dark Brahmin,
In his high secret purposes
Has sent my soft girl down to make the three worlds mad
With capering about her scented feet!

The following line shows that what we consider to be the spirit of the European decadence literature was not unknown in ancient India:—

"Who curved her poppy lips to love dances."

But when the author writes about "wispy autumn" here, we feel that he has forgotten his India, and is thinking of wine growing lands.

W. B. M.

MODERN FINANCE.

"Modern Finance", by Emile Burns.

This elementary volume on finance is written in an exceedingly simple style, suitable for a text-book in the earlier stages of commercial education. The greater portion of the book is devoted to a discussion on banks and the way they assist industries. It is possible to argue that the author has lost sight, apparently, of the distinction between trade and industry; for the bulk of the assistance afforded by banks—as described by him—is more properly commercial rather than industrial. We would point out, however, that in Chapter IV dealing with the "Function of Banks Starting Industries." The author writes about modern industrial finance, which, however, it must be observed, is distinctly English— exclusively insular. The kind of industrial finance the author describes the Banks as attempting is confined to a guarantee of capital for new industries, usually by underwriting the shares. But the more active aid rendered to industry by Germany banking the author has not even touched upon. The same criticism applies to the next chapter on Banks and Management or Conduct of Industries. Altogether the work may be commended as an interesting little volume of description which never degenerates into stale dissertation.

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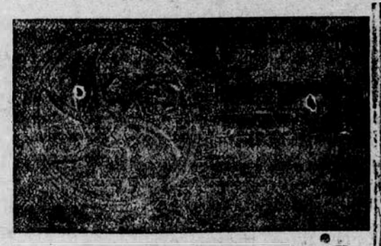

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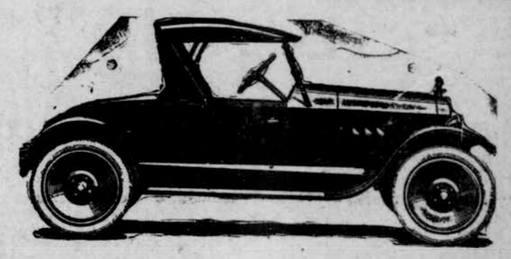

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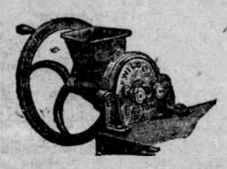

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